Britiſh dominions. Like many other men who have riſen to extraordinary preeminence, he mounted from one ſtep to another, and from each ſaw further objects, which he was ambitious to attain; but the laſt and grand proſpect probably opened to his view only towards the end of the conteſt, or perhaps not before it was decided.

Hyder effected his uſurpation by deceit, ingratitude, and the breach of every ſacred and moral duty. Cromwell, who had never received any favours from the court, and was perhaps quite unknown to the king, openly drew his ſword to oppoſe an authority which he, and many others, thought unconſtitutional, and injurious to the rights of the people; and however we may hate the man, and in many reſpects reprobate his conduct, yet it is not impoſſible the ſteps he firſt took may with juſtice be aſcribed to a principle of public virtue, lodged in a bold and manly breaſt. During the rebellion, he appears as an intrepid ſoldier; deceit and cunning, of which he doubtleſs had an abundant ſhare, were employed afterwards to delude thoſe with whom he had acted, and to obtain the high ſituation at which he at laſt arrived.

Hyder governed a mild and effeminate people, who were born under abſolute authority, and accuſtomed to implicit obedience. Cromwell had to curb the impetuoſity of a bold and reſtleſs race of men, animated with the ſpirit of liberty, and accuſtomed to conteſts, many of whom added to a birth and education very ſuperior to his own, formidable talents and abilities.

Hyder, raiſed from a ſlave to a tyrant, felt merely for his own ſafety, and aſpired only at perſonal renown. Cromwell, though he had ſacrificed his own honour, felt nicely for that of his nation, and all that courage and thoſe abilities which had carried his ambition through every obſtacle and crime to its utmoſt wiſh, were afterwards exerted to extend and maintain the glory and intereſts of his country.

Both the revenue and the force of Hyder Ally have been greatly exaggerated. The former amounted, I believe, to about four millions Sterling. But he gave an unremitting attention to his finances, and was extremly œconomical in his perſonal expences. He paid his troops with more regularity, and eſtabliſhed a greater degree of diſcipline among them, than any other of the native powers. But the combined forces of the Nizam and of Hyder having been entirely defeated by the Engliſh at Trinomaly, in the year 1767, he ſoon inferred, from the event of that battle, that the progreſs his troops had made in diſcipline was but ſmall, compared with the ſuperiority enjoyed by a regular army. He found that he could by no means rely upon his own, when oppoſed to European infantry, and that it might therefore be the means of his defeat, by expoſing him to fight againſt his will. Theſe conſiderations led him to increaſe his cavalry; he diminiſhed his baggage; and procured, though at great expence, the beſt cattle to carry it, and to draw his artillery. Thus provided, in two ſucceſſive wars he entered the Carnatic Payen Ghat, and carried his devaſtations almoſt to the gates of Madras. The Engliſh, deſtitute of horſe, and with draught and carriage cattle much inferior to Hyder's, reaped but little advantages from their victories; after having with difficulty brought him to action, they did little more than take poſſeſſion of the ground quitted by the enemy: his army could outmarch them in the proportion of more than four miles to three; his ſcouring parties continually haraſſed them, cut off their ſupplies of ſtores and proviſions, and laid waſte the country; but had they been poſſeſſed of a good body of cavalry, the war, if well conducted, would probably have been ended in a campaign.

Hyder Ally ſeems to have deſpiſed that ſtate and ceremony, which are in general cheriſhed by princes, as eſſential to their power, and requiſite to maintain reſpect. But as he was not afraid of falling in the opinion of the public by being approached, he granted an eaſy acceſs to his perſon to all who wiſhed to ſpeak to him on public affairs. The day from an early hour was devoted to buſineſs; the evening to amuſement. His miniſters, and thoſe who attended to pay their court, went away at a fixed time; only ſuch remained as were invited, and thoſe who were admitted to his convivial hours, were generally perſons of but little weight or importance either in the army or the ſtate. Though perhaps not wantonly cruel, he was accuſed of being void of humanity, deſtitute of gratitude and generoſity, and licentious in his pleaſures, to the effects of which he ultimately fell a ſacrifice.

A NEW REMEDY for BRUISES.

SIR, *July* 3.

FAlls and bruiſes frequently happen in country places where there may not be any medical aſſiſtance near. Accidents have fully convinced me of the utility that may attend the application of the following ſimple practice; and I therefore requeſt your inſerting the following inſtances in your publication.

A coachman, in a ſtreet of London, was, by a ſudden jolt, thrown off his box, and in his fall his foot fell into a hollow in the pavement, which occaſioned a ſprain, attended with violent pain, and a conſiderable inflammation. A brother whip promiſed him a ſpeedy cure. He ordered a gallon of porter to be ſimmered in an earthen veſſel, till, when cooled, it became of the conſiſtence of a plaſter. He ſpread this plaſter on a thin old glove, and applied it round the ankle. In three days he mounted his box, being relieved of the ſwelling and pain.

Another perſon, being ſurrounded by pickpockets, in endeavouring to ſave his money fell down, and ſtruck one ſide of his loins upon a ſtone more prominent than the reſt of the pavement. Conſiderable pain and ſwelling were the conſequences; and next day his back, and the thigh on that ſide, became greatly diſcoloured. An eminent ſurgeon was called in, who ordered ſuch applications as his judgement directed. Having ſeen the ſucceſs of the porter-plaſter in the former inſtance, I deſired that the porter-plaſter might be applied to part of the back and thigh, while the other parts were treated according to art, that ſo a comparative experiment might be made of the effects of each. The ſwelling ſubſided nearly equally in both; but the pain and the blackneſs of the ſkin went off much ſooner in the parts covered with the plaſter than in the other parts. Accidents have ſince afforded me ſeveral inſtances of ſimilar ſucceſs attending the application of this plaſter. Might not we expect that ſucceſs might attend the application of this plaſter in other fixed pains in various parts of the body?

As theſe accidents happened in London, where porter is the malt liquor moſt generally uſed, the plaſter was made of it; yet I doubt not but that other fermented malt liquors, uſed in the ſame manner, might have ſimilar effects.

Where ſuch hurts are frequent, this plaſter may be long kept in good condition, if it is covered with a little oil to prevent the evaporation of the fluid particles.

Gent. Mag. S. A.

Propoſal for Drying Fiſh in the Hebrides by means of Kilns.

To the HIGHLAND SOCIETY *of* SCOTLAND.

SIR,

OF the extenſive ſhores of Britain, thoſe of the Hebrides and the Weſtern Highlands are eminently diſtinguiſhed by bold projecting headlands, by an infinity of lochs, bays, creeks, and ſafe natural harbours. The ſeas, &c. abound with a variety of fiſh, and afford ample ſtore of cod, tuſk, and ling. Nature, according to the eſtabliſhed rule of Unerring Wiſdom, is here bountiful and niggardly at once. In the ſame country to expect the perfumes of Arabia the Bleſt, the wheat of Andaluſia, the furs of Canada, the fiſh of the Hebrides, the wines of France, and the figs of Attica, is vain, and is evidently contrary to that activity and intercourſe ſo neceſſary and uſeful for diſtant nations.

We are told, with poetical beauty as well as moral truth, That when the groves refuſed their acorns, the Author of Nature by no means intended that culture or the means of ſubſiſtence ſhould be cheap or eaſy *. Our crops of corn are often ſpoiled, ſometimes nearly deſtroyed, by rainy ſeaſons. Human ability cannot prevent this misfortune. A ſpirited agriculture, and the exceſs of years of plenty, are our wonderful and only reſources.

The Hebrides, &c. ſuperabound in rain, but of ſolar heat they want a ſufficiency to convert, in a regular manner, cod, tuſk, and ling, into what we in Scotland call hard fiſh. I entertain an opinion, that it is poſſible, and even eaſy to conſtruct a kiln, and to uſe fuel, ſo as to ſupply the want of ſolar heat, and to convert with certainty our annual *catch* of cod, &c. into hard fiſh. By this means we may be able not only to ſupply the domeſtic market, but to afford a great and profitable article of commerce.

Edinburgh, July 16. NERVA.

* See Georgick I.

SIR,

SIR, *May* 20.

MILLS by means of fire-engines are known to be very uſeful in the ſtate they are in now, ſo that any thing which may tend to the œconomy of ſuch expenſive contrivances muſt be very agreeable to thoſe who make uſe of them, as well as to thoſe who have the leaſt notion of the power wanted in manufactories, &c. for which reaſon I ſend you an extract from Mr Blakey's obſervations on the invention and progreſs of fire machinery (vulgarly called ſteam engines), that the world may ſee, that in time we ſhall be able to have fire-engines to give power, from the ſmalleſt degree obtained by animal beings, to a greater quantity than can be had with double or treble of the diameter of the largeſt iron cylinder that was ever caſt for that purpoſe.

"In order to have water-mills (ſays Mr Blakey) there muſt be ſluices, drains, weirs, &c. in proper places, which are moſt generally far diſtant from where they are moſt wanted, and have often not water enough, and at other times too much. All theſe inconveniencies have been known thouſands of years; and the people of every country and nation have done what they could think to amend theſe evils, and in ſuch a variety of manners, that it is thought impoſſible man can do better. Such notions cannot ſubſiſt with any one capable of reflecting on the laws of mechanics, hydraulics, &c. as to what conſtitutes a mill; if they did, he would ſoon perceive that the inertial reſiſtance, and the friction of the heavy parts of this complicated piece of machinery, abſorb more than half the active power: that is to ſay, the ſame force which now is made uſe of for turning one ſtone ſhould turn two.

"There are other inconveniencies which attend common water-mills; a great number of them are ſtopped by froſt three months in the year, in the greateſt part of Europe; and many other accidents happen to them from their locality; their ſluices, gates, &c. made for keeping up the water, and ſpoiling the roads, are often ſwept away by ſtorm in ſummer, thaws and floods in winter, &c.

"Happily for our times, and for the honour of Engliſh induſtry, ſome mechanics have found means to place theſe mills in ſituations not liable to ſuch inundations, by combining the force of fire with implements for grinding corn, or for any other work; by which means mills can be erected where there is the moſt want of them, and out of the dangers they are otherwiſe in; but, though they have theſe advantages, they are complicated with heavy cranks, coſtly and dangerous flies, as well as wheels, &c. in ſuch a manner, that more than half the active power which gives motion is abſorbed.

"Other inconveniencies ariſe from the velocity of ſuch heavy implements; theſe flies and wheels are made to run ſo quick, that, when the power of the crank ſlackens, the inertial force of the fly may carry the work round, as it may be ſeen in a jack for roaſting of meat, where the fly is applied to correct the bad ſpitting, &c. where, at every half turn of what is on the ſpit, the fly becomes the leading power, and brings up the uneven weight, but in a ſlower manner.

"It is the ſame with the fly of the fire-engine which makes the ſtone turn: the crank loſes its power at every half revolution, which makes the fly turn ſlower, for which reaſon the engine-builder makes it run as faſt as poſſible, that the unevenneſs of its motion may be leſs perceived; but this quickneſs in heavy bodies is not only dangerous (as experience has too much proved), but it abſorbs more power in proportion as the velocity is greater; and again an equal velocity cannot be had by any inſtrument put in motion with a crank without correctives (which again abſorb power), as may be obſerved by all the mills ſet up in this manner for brewers, diſtillers, dyers, &c. which bad effect might eaſily be guarded againſt by raiſing water with the fire-engine, and making it fall on a common water-wheel, which would return to a ſmall ciſtern, pond, or well, &c. out of which it had been taken. This would not only ſave more than half the expence in conſtruction, but would give double power, and take off more than half the complication the engine builders have occaſioned in depriving the works of the ſimplicity they ſhould have for common workmen to conceive what is to be done when they want repairing. Beſides, theſe complications make the conſumption of fuel to be double more than it ſhould.

The ſame miſconduct has happened

at a capital iron-work, which has all the conveniencies for water in London, where the engine builders have more repeatedly applied ſuch a quantity of needleſs heavy caſt-iron wheels, ſhafts, and flies, which abſorb ſo much of the active power (which is no leſs than *thirteen* thouſand five hundred lb. weight) that the rollers at work cannot pinch enough to take off the ſcale the iron makes in heating, though there has been eight times more money ſpent than if a ſimple old faſhioned work had been made uſe of, which would not only have ſaved ſeven eighths of the expence in conſtruction, but more than half in coals they now burn to make but indifferent work; which demonſtrates the want of experience in the practice of fire and water, for the uſe of manufactories.

"Theſe obſervations gave me the firſt notion of making uſe of the expanſion of ſteam, the compreſſion of air, and the manner of multiplying heat with a given quantity of fuel.

"The firſt I had the pleaſure of obtaining by ſimple and natural means; the ſecond I found in Grecian principles; and the third, in the conſtruction of furnaces.

"What is the more pleaſing in theſe diſcoveries is, their excluding all the heavy Gothic lumber belonging to lever fire engines, which are in ſuch quantity, that, at one mine in Cornwall, the fire engine gives motion to *two hundred* tons of beams, levers, rods, &c. &c. as John Miller, Eſq; of Truro, told me; and what is more ſatisfactory is, that, excluding ſuch heavy implements, thoſe Grecian principles at every litt let off freſh air, which ruſhes into the mine, and expels the pernicious vapours and inflammable air (named by miners foul air), which are ſo dangerous in collieries, that hundreds of men are killed yearly from their exploſion and pernicious effects.

"The conſtruction of furnaces I diſcovered from my long experience in the different methods there are of communicating heat, to which I have found no limits when properly applied.

"I had the more ſatisfaction in theſe diſcoveries, as they are founded on nature, which ſhews that the ſmalleſt degree of heat, above congelation, in the beginning of the year, makes the liquid ſap riſe up to the ſummit of the moſt lofty tree; which again proves, that power is to be had with much leſs fuel than is now made uſe of for raiſing water, which I have demonſtrated by raiſing it with only the heat of the ſun. This diſcovery I made by accident when filling Grecian veſſels with water from a baſon in my garden, where the heat of the ſun made the water run out of one of them. This accident made me apply a glaſs tube to the veſſel out of which the water roſe; and I obſerved, that it aſcended in this glaſs pipe four feet perpendicular, and alſo fell by degrees, when the clouds intercepted the action of the ſun; but when it ſhone again, the heat recovered its power, and the water roſe as before in proportion to the ſun's beams.

"Theſe happy chance-diſcoveries make thoſe who have the good fortune to ſtumble on them contrive improvements, which bring inventions by degrees to the perfection their nature permit, and at laſt come to be of great uſe, as we may ſee in many things, and in the preſent fire-engines, which are but juſt out of their cradle, and which took their principles from the Æolipile.

"Theſe indications of nature, with the good fortune of knowing how to execute with my own hands, have afforded me the pleaſure of making a great number of experiments, and ſome improvements on engines, but eſpecially in one I made for the Duc de Chartres, which worked without the leaſt condenſion from cold water, to cauſe a vacuum which formed itſelf, and agreeably ſurprized me the firſt time I ſaw ſuch an effect.

"Theſe diſcoveries I hope to have the pleaſure of publiſhing in my academical works, if I live a few years longer, as well as my improved corn-mill, with its fire-engine; which, I believe, is brought to the ſimpleſt ſtate nature will allow me to do, by making the heat, which runs out of the oven for baking, give ſteam enough for working an engine which will grind as much corn as the oven can bake in bread."

STATE PAPERS.

The ANSWER *of the Republic of* POLAND *to the Declaration of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador.* [p. 313.]

THE declaration which M. Bulgakow, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary of her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, delivered at

Warſaw

Warsaw on the 18th of last month, while it presents a state of things unexpected, and calculated to impress with sentiments of grief a free nation, the friend of peace and of justice—solely occupied in providing for her own conservation, her safety, and independence—offers at the same time, in the series of motives alledged in support of its result, a consideration very capable of softening the aspect of consequences afflicting to humanity, which on the first view seem attached to that declaration. It is, that the impulse by which it was dictated, equally foreign, undoubtedly, to the known magnanimity of her Majesty the Empress, as to the true character of the facts alledged as the reasons of it, bear the visible stamp of unfavourable impressions; the work of a dexterous and interested imposture, which assuming the mask of civil zeal, has found means to surprise the confidence of a sovereign, whose heart it knew accessible to the imposing voice of partiotism.

A connected and explanatory narrative of the objects set forth in that declaration, will be sufficient completely to dispel the false light under which malevolence has endeavoured to represent the most simple details, for the purpose of distorting them. Can it be possible that the ascendancy of truth unveiled should find no access to the equitable spirit of her Imperial Majesty?

The liberty and the independence of Poland, these two essential attributes of her political existence, are recognized by the declaration itself to be the objects of all her neighbours, in interesting themselves in her affairs. The confirmation of them has also been the guide, the limit, of all the wishes and the efforts of the present diet.

To shew to the eyes of all Europe, as well as to those of her Majesty the Empress, that the national liberties, far from having been infringed or sacrificed to the ambitious views of a pretended ruling faction, receive, on the contrary, in the late laws wisely combined, powerful safeguards against all usurpation, a simple exposition of the progress and the results of the labours of the present assembly shall suffice. It will exhibit the whole equally free from the vices of illegality charged upon it, as from characters incompatible with republican principles.

Convoked under the happy auspices of the public spirit, whose energy was soon displayed, the present diet commenced its operations with all the favour of the national opinion. This advantage pointed out the epoch of useful reforms: and it was seized with ardour. But to be efficacious, such an enterprise was ill adapted to the duration and the forms of an ordinary diet. The necessity was felt of transforming it into a confederated diet—a mode known and usual even on less important occasions. The happy effects of this measure soon demonstrated its propriety. The harmony, the active progress of the deliberation, a spirit of fraternity daily more and more apparent, announced a revolution happily effected in the national ideas and dispositions. The public voice applauding the patriotism that centered all efforts in the public good, encouraged the legislators to give to their labours a greater degree of latitude, than the tenor of the act of confederation, prepared in the first fermentation of indefinite ideas of amelioration, seemed to embrace.

From the natural connection of the different parts of the administration, a partial reform could have produced only results incomplete or incoherent. The administration of justice, the finances, the police, the public force, all equally demanded the enlightened eye of examination, and were fully investigated. The general approbation followed close upon and justified every reform that was made. A second choice of representatives, founded on the expiration of the biennial term, impressed a sanction of the national will, still more imposing on the labours already accomplished, and authorised farther proceedings. Accordingly the spirit of the new was soon seen to assimilate with that of the ancient representatives. A union of will and of sentiment necessarily reinforced the system of patriotic views. In proportion as opinions were enlightened by discussion, and ideas generalised, men's minds approached faster and faster towards conviction, that the best laws would fall short of the good which was their object, if it were not made a point to perfect the means of putting them in execution, and to prevent those periodical convulsions that exposed the best establishments to uncertainty. The consequence was a plan of constitution which was sanctioned on the 3d day of May, and which is only the abstract of a plan of reform of government ordained

ed by the diet, and ſubmitted to its deliberation nine months before.

In making the crown hereditary, Poland had felt all the reaſons for ſo doing, in a long and unfortunate experience of the troubles inſeparable from vacancies of the throne. She even ſerved the intereſts of the neighbouring powers by the ſuppreſſion of an abuſe, which was the conſtantly recurring ſource of ſpeculations and jealouſies to cabinets, and expoſed them to influences often involuntary and injurious to their own tranquillity. Theſe internal and external advantages appeared a ſufficient price for the ſacrifice of an illuſory prerogative, of which nations the moſt enthuſiaſtic in their zeal for liberty, and the moſt attached to republican principles, have perceived the emptineſs and the danger.

It was by a calculation deduced from the ſame experience, that the nation diſcovered the inconveniences of the vicious compoſition of the Executive Power, divided in ſuch a manner as to preſent impoſing forms and inefficient conſequences. Depoſited in the hands of the King, with proper modifications, it has acquired all the advantages of unity, without leaving an opening for abuſes of authority, conſidering the reſponſibility of miniſters not removeable at will, and ſubject to the ſuperintendence of the legiſlative body, which has always the power of preventing or repreſſing a departure from their duty. Such a ſyſtem, impreſſing on government all the energy, compatible with republican principles, is equally favourable to external convenience, by the ſtability which it gives to the political connections of Poland.

Thus the conſtitution of May 3, reſting on foundations wiſely adapted, is its own defence againſt the imputations of monarchical views, which the enemies of the proſperity and quiet of their country ſtrive to make believed, to awaken the apprehenſions of the nation, and the attention of her neighbours. In vain do they exert themſelves to paint that memorable day in odious colours.

If patriotic enthuſiaſm, animated by the importance of its object, as well as by the fear of having to intrigue, in the ſlowneſs of the ordinary forms, the means of making it miſcarry, did not confine itſelf to the ſtrict obſervance of ſome formalities, the following ſitting of May 5. moſt eminently compenſated for this omiſſion, by impreſſing on the work the impoſing character of the unanimity of a reconſidered opinion—ſoon did a uniform voice of applauſe and joy reſound from one extremity of the kingdom to another; different national aſſemblies, different meetings of individuals, ſucceſſively tranſmitted to the King, in addreſſes dictated by a patriotic enthuſiaſm, the public homage of gratitude for the bleſſing of a conſtitution calculated to cement the national proſperity. This public ſpirit, enlightened with reſpect to the true intereſts of the country, crowned its diſplay in the general aſſembly of the Dietins, in a manner that aſtoniſhed all Europe—voluntary oaths to maintain the conſtitution; homages and delegations ſolemnly decreed to the King and the ſtates, proved at how high a price it was eſtimated by the nation. And this is not the ſolitary concluſion of a ſmall number of diſtricts or palatinates, yielding to the impulſe of ſome preponderating influence; it is the general and uniform expreſſion of a profound ſentiment, whoſe towering flight pronounced, baniſhes all idea of intrigue, conſtraint, and ſeduction; it is the intimate adherence of the nation to a work, in which ſhe ſees with conviction the confirmation of her liberties, of her happineſs, and her tranquillity.

This ſtate of things, which is very far from being exaggerated, refutes the ſuppoſition of an exiſting faction; which, according to the terms of the declaration, to accompliſh its views of domination at the expence of republican equality, was ſtriving to interpret the act by which the ancient conſtitutions of Poland were guaranteed as a heavy and degrading yoke.

The Poliſh nation has but one and the ſame ſentiment on the nature of guarantees. It is conformable to the known ideas of the public juriſprudence of all ages and countries reſpecting acts of this kind. Their operation cannot be directed but againſt ſome third party, who would infringe the rights of one body politic guaranteed by another; and in this ſenſe, the guarantee becomes the reſpectable ſafeguard of the public tranquillity. Any other acceptation of ſuch political engagements would preſent only the idea of a ſhackle, incompatible with the independence of a nation, inſtead of that of a ſupporter. The example of the German empire offers no exception to the general

general axiom. Compoſed of ſeveral ſtates equally free, equally independent, this federative body finds in the guarantee a ſolid confirmation of the reſpective rights of each of its co-eſtates againſt any other. The republic of Poland forming but one and the ſame body politic comes not within the application. An act of guarantee that ſhould concern her, and that ſhould be entered into by herſelf over herſelf, would carry in it a contradictory idea, ſo much the more, as it is only on the demand of the legal authority of the republic that the guaranteeing power could legally act in conſequence of its engagements; otherwiſe, if a part of the citizens, revolting againſt authority, could ſupport their inſurrection by a foreign interference clothed with an appearance of law, if the ſolitary cry of a few individuals could uſurp the rights of a national reclamation, ſuch an abuſe of guarantee would become the principle of a ſubverſion of all order, of all tranquillity, a conſequence dreadful and repugnant to the common intereſts of ſociety.

In purſuing the developement of the declaration, at the concluſion of the aſſertions which inculpate the progreſs and the whole of the operations of the preſent diet, are found particular complaints, which betray the ſtamp of the ſame inſidious inſinuations that have aggravated the nature of them.

The ſending of an extraordinary legation to Turky is repreſented as having had for its object an offenſive league againſt Ruſſia. It is notorious that this miſſion had reference to the ſame period, and to the ſame motives, as all the others decreed to the greater part of the courts of Europe, that of Peterſburg included. If the nomination of this laſt was fruitleſs, the fault, it is well known, lay not with government.—The common object of theſe miſſions was to make known to all the courts the ſpirit and the pacific object of the indiſpenſable operations of the diet, tending ſolely to the amelioration of the internal government.—The ſame ſpirit dictated the inſtructions with which Count Potocki was furniſhed for Turky. The negotiations into which he afterwards entered were no part of his original inſtructions.

Being arrived at Conſtantinople, he found the Ottoman miniſtry clearly diſpoſed, not only to renew and to cultivate the amicable connections with Poland, but even to add to them by more poſitive engagements. Preſſed as they were by the arms of Ruſſia, the Ottomans would have been glad to find a uſeful diverſion in an alliance with Poland. They accordingly made the firſt advances, accompanied with offers the moſt ſeductive.

The ſtates of the republic being informed of this ſtate of things, having to demand the enjoyment of indulgences, the moſt important to commerce, founded on ancient treaties, did not think it adviſable to reject, by an abſolute refuſal, theſe firſt overtures, which opened a proſpect of means and arrangements advantageous to Poland. In the mean time, the inſtructions to this effect, ſent to the miniſter of the republic, were reſtricted by all the reſervations neceſſary to ſecure the intereſts of Poland, without compromiſing thoſe of her neighbours. Accordingly the whole courſe of this negotiation, in which the Ottoman miniſtry ſhewed as much eagerneſs to draw the miniſter of the republic into their views, as he oppoſed circumſpection, offered rather proofs of regard for her Majeſty the Empreſs, than juſt cauſes of complaint.

The circumſtance of the evacuation of the magazines and the Ruſſian troops, ſet forth with aggravation in the declaration, will alſo appear to be much ſoftened, by recollecting the period to which it belongs.

It was, in fact, that in which the republic ſaw herſelf at the eve of a criſis which might long diſturb her internal tranquillity. Official reports from different parts of the kingdom, almoſt at the ſame time, had announced the indications of a general diſpoſition to revolt among the peaſants of the Greek communion, united and not united. Soon after, multiplied advices confirmed the ſucceſſive unfolding of this germ of ſedition. The imminence of the danger called for prompt and vigorous meaſures. Aſſurances were obtained, by the uniform depoſitions of ſome of the revolters, apprehended in different parts, that the firſt ſparks of this commotion had been ſtruck and fomented by the fanaticiſm of ſome monks of the Greek communion not united, ſeconded by the ſuttlers and other Ruſſian ſubjects. A ſyſtematic concert of theſe machinations appearing in different parts of the kingdom, threatened a dangerous conſpiracy.—In this alarming ſituation, the ſtay and the frequent paſſing of Ruſſian troops, occaſioned

ſioned by their indiſpenſable communications with the magazines eſtabliſhed in Poland, gave juſt cauſe of apprehenſion that their preſence might encourage the people, eaſy to be deluded, to a revolt, which they ſaw daily fomented by ſubjects of that nation, and might equally favour the conflux of the latter into the kingdom. Theſe conſiderations required the meaſures adopted, both to obtain the entire evacuation of the Ruſſian troops with their magazines, and to ſubject their paſſing and ſtaying in Poland to a regulation compatible with the maintenance of the internal ſafety.

The enlightened equity of her Majeſty the Empreſs, will perceive in this conduct of the Poliſh government, the ſymptoms rather of well founded uneaſineſs, than of ill will towards her.

The ſame ſolicitude rendered indiſpenſable the meaſures qualified in the declaration with the term of perſecution againſt the Ruſſian ſubjects.

In order to ſtop the conſpiracy in its ſource, endeavours were made to diſcover the authors. Theſe did not eſcape the vigilance of inquiry; and if, among a great number of individuals apprehended, the hand of juſtice fell on ſome guilty heads, theſe acts of rigour following as the conſequence of regular proceedings, were called for by the intereſt of the public ſafety, which was deeply endangered. The charge againſt the judges, of having employed even torture to extort a confeſſion of the crime, is repugnant to the known organization of the juſtice of Poland. Humanity has there proſcribed, as in other well regulated countries, the barbarous practice of torture. No fact, no complaint of this nature, has reached the knowledge of government, which would not have failed to do ſignal juſtice. The principles of mildneſs and humanity which direct it, even inſpired the foreſight of preventing the poſſibility of having to regret miſplaced rigours, that the precipitation of the ſubordinate judges might have occaſioned, at a criſis in which the indications of a flame ready to burſt forth, were likely to aggravate apprehenſion. The eſtabliſhment of a commiſſion of enquiry provided againſt it. Its object was to endeavour to cut all the threads of a conſpiracy diſcovered in its birth, and to prevent, rather than puniſh, the crime. The vigilance, the ſolicitude of this commiſſion, fully anſwered the expectation of the public. By meaſures wiſe and multiplied, it ſoon ſucceeded in putting a ſtop to the fears of a revolt, by cutting off the means of propagating revolt.

The arreſt of the Archimandrite of Sulk was one of thoſe neceſſary meaſures. All the ſuſpicions, all the informations, ſupported by depoſitions, were united againſt him. The rank which he held in the Hierarchy of the Greek communion, not united in Poland, the credit he poſſeſſed among his followers, added to the dangerous influence of his known principles and inclinations, of which his papers, when ſeized, furniſhed the proofs; to ſecure his perſon, was a meaſure due to the intereſt of the public ſafety.

Such is the collective aſpect of meaſures, which the gravity of circumſtances commanded. The true colour under which they are here preſented, clears them of all their odium.

The particular accident that occurred in the Chapel of the Greeks not united, ſituated in the ſuburbs of Warſaw, has ſtill leſs of theſe odious colours. The inadvertence of a ſubaltern officer and ſome ſoldiers, deceived, as was proved before the commiſſion of inquiry, by the external appearance of the houſe, occaſioned their fault, for which ſufficient reparation was made, by the diſcharge of the one, and the rigorous puniſhment of the others. Falſe reports have, no doubt, repreſented this fact like all the reſt, accompanied with circumſtances of a nature to exaſperate the ſpirit of her Imperial Majeſty.

It was, undoubtedly, by intereſting her delicacy, that it was hoped to ſurpriſe her conviction; but the accuracy of knowledge which diſtinguiſhes that Sovereign, will make her eaſily diſcover, in this detail of the ſeveral objects laid before her as cauſes of complaint, all the malice that wilful miſrepreſentation had added to them; and the pure intentions of the King and the Poliſh nation may expect, in conſequence of theſe explanations, to obtain of her Imperial Majeſty the ſame juſtice that impartial Europe has already rendered them.

But if, contrary to all expectation, theſe intentions, directed by the love of peace and juſtice, having no object but the ſafety and internal peace of Poland, ſhould be ſtill miſunderſtood; if the reclamations of ſome individuals, diſſatisfied with order, ſhould prevail in the mind of her Majeſty the Empreſs over the wiſh

of

of the nation; and if the republic ſhould find herſelf in the melancholy ſituation of ſeeing her ſovereignty and her legal authority diſputed; the Poliſh nation, jealous of the eſteem of Europe, jealous of the eſteem of a Sovereign who knows how to eſtimate noble ſentiments, will not heſitate in its choice between a degrading ſurrender, and the honourable perils of a neceſſary defence.

Warſaw, June 1. 1792.

The Original is ſigned,

STANISLAS NALECZ MALACHOWSKI, Referendary of the Crown, Marſhal of the Diet and of the Confederation of the Crown.

CASIMIR NESTOR, Prince Sapieha, General of the Artillery, and Marſhal of the Confederation of Lithuania.

DECLARATION *addreſſed by his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Reigning Duke of* BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG, *commanding the combined Armies of their Majeſties the* EMPEROR *and the King of* PRUSSIA, *to the Inhabitants of* FRANCE.

THEIR Majeſties the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, having entruſted me with the command of the combined armies, aſſembled on the frontiers of France, I think it my duty to inform the inhabitants of that kingdom of the motives which have influenced the conduct of the two Sovereigns, and of the principles by which they are guided.

After arbitrarily ſuppreſſing the rights, and invading the poſſeſſions of the German Princes in Alſace and Lorrain; after having diſturbed and overthrown in the interior part of the kingdom all order and lawful government; after having been guilty of the moſt daring attacks, and having had recourſe to the moſt violent meaſures, which are ſtill daily renewed againſt the ſacred perſon of the King, and againſt his auguſt family—thoſe who have ſeized on the reins of government have, at length, filled the meaſure of their guilt, by declaring an unjuſt war againſt his Majeſty the Emperor, and by invading his provinces of the Low Countries. Some of the poſſeſſions belonging to the German empire have been equally expoſed to the ſame oppreſſion, and many others have only avoided the danger by yielding to the imperious threats of the domineering party and of their emiſſaries.

His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, united with his Imperial Majeſty in the bands of the ſtricteſt defenſive alliance, and as a preponderant member himſelf of the Germanic Body, could not refuſe marching to the aſſiſtance of his ally and of his co-eſtates. It is under this double relation, that he undertakes the defence of that monarch and of Germany.

To theſe high intereſts is added another important object, and which both the Sovereigns have moſt cordially in view; which is, to put an end to that anarchy which prevails in the interior parts of France, to put a ſtop to the attacks made on the throne and the altar, to reſtore the King to his legitimate power, to liberty and to ſafety, of which he is now deprived, and to place him in ſuch a ſituation that he may exerciſe that legitimate authority to which he is intitled.

Convinced that the ſober part of the nation deteſt the exceſſes of a faction which has enſlaved them, and that the majority of the inhabitants wait with impatience the moment when ſuccours ſhall arrive, to declare themſelves openly againſt the odious enterprizes of their oppreſſors; his Majeſty the Emperor, and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, earneſtly invite them to return without delay into the paths of reaſon and juſtice, of order and peace. It is with this view that I, the underwritten, General Commandant in Chief of the two armies, do declare,

1ſt,—That, drawn into the preſent war by irreſiſtible circumſtances, the two allied courts have no other object in view than the welfare of France, without any pretence to enrich themſelves by making conqueſts.

2dly,—That they do not mean to meddle with the internal government of France, but that they ſimply intend to deliver the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, from their captivity, and to enſure to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty that ſafety which is neceſſary for his making, without danger and without obſtacles, ſuch convocations as he ſhall judge proper, and for endeavouring to enſure the welfare of his ſubjects, according to his promiſes, and to the utmoſt of his power.

3dly,—That the combined armies ſhall protect the towns, bourgs, and villages, as well as the perſons and property of all thoſe who ſhall ſubmit to the King; and that they will concur in the immediate reſtoration of order and police throughout all France.

4thly,—That the National guards are called upon to preſerve, proviſionally,

tranquillity in towns and in the country, to provide for the perſonal ſafety and property of all Frenchmen until the arrival of the troops belonging to their Imperial and Royal Majeſties, or until orders be given to the contrary,—on pain of being perſonally reſponſible: that, on the contrary, ſuch National guards as ſhall fight againſt the troops of the two allied courts, and who ſhall be taken with arms in their hands ſhall be treated as enemies, and puniſhed as rebels to their King, and as diſturbers of the public peace.

5thly,—That the general officers, the ſubalterns, and ſoldiers of the regular French troops, are equally called upon to return to their former allegiance, and to ſubmit immediately to the King, their legitimate Sovereign.

6thly,—That the members of departments, diſtricts, and municipalities, ſhall be equally reſponſible, on pain of loſing their heads and their eſtates, for all the crimes, all the conflagrations, all the murders, and the pillage which they ſhall ſuffer to take place, and which they ſhall not have, in a public manner, attempted to prevent within their reſpective territories; that they ſhall alſo be obliged to continue their functions, until his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, when ſet at full liberty, ſhall make farther arrangements, or until further orders be given in his name.

7thly,—That the inhabitants of towns, bourgs, and villages, who ſhall dare to defend themſelves againſt the troops of their Imperial and Royal Majeſties, and to fire upon them, either in open country, or through half-open doors, or windows of their houſes, ſhall be puniſhed inſtantly, according to the rigorous rules of war, or their houſes ſhall be demoliſhed or burned. On the contrary, all the inhabitants of the ſaid towns, bourgs, and villages, who ſhall readily ſubmit to their King, by opening their gates to the troops belonging to their Majeſties, ſhall be immediately under their ſafeguard and protection; their eſtates, their property, and their perſons ſhall be ſecured by the laws, and each and all of them ſhall be in full ſafety.

8thly,—The city of Paris, and all its inhabitants, without diſtinction, ſhall be called upon to ſubmit inſtantly and without delay to the King, to ſet that Prince at full liberty, and to enſure to his and to all Royal perſons that inviolability and reſpect which are due, by the laws of nature and of nations, to ſovereigns; their Imperial and Royal Majeſties making perſonally reſponſible for all events, on pain of loſing their heads, purſuant to military trials, without hopes of pardon, all the members of the National Aſſembly, of the Department, of the Diſtrict, of the Municipality, and of the national guards of Paris, juſtices of peace, and others whom it may concern; and their Imperial and Royal Majeſties farther declare, on their faith and word of Emperor and King, that if the palace of the Thuilleries be forced or inſulted, if the leaſt violence be offered, the leaſt outrage done to their Majeſties, the King, Queen, and the Royal Family, if they be not immediately placed in ſafety, and ſet at liberty, "they will inflict on thoſe who ſhall deſerve it the moſt exemplary and ever memorable avenging puniſhments, by giving up the city of Paris to military execution, and expoſing it to total deſtruction, and the rebels who ſhall be guilty of illegal reſiſtance, ſhall ſuffer the puniſhments they ſhall have deſerved."

Their Imperial and Royal Majeſties promiſe, on the contrary, to all the inhabitants of the city of Paris, to employ their good offices with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to obtain for them a pardon for their inſults and errors, and to adopt the moſt vigorous meaſures for the ſecurity of their perſons and property, provided they ſpeedily and ſtrictly conform to the above injunctions.

Finally, their Majeſties, not being at liberty to acknowledge any other laws in France, except thoſe which ſhall be derived from the King, when at full liberty, proteſt beforehand againſt the authenticity of all kinds of declarations which may be iſſued in the name of the King, ſo long as his ſacred perſon, and that of the Queen and the Princes, of the whole Royal Family, ſhall not be in full ſafety: and with this view, "their Imperial and Royal Majeſties invite and intreat his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to name a town in his kingdom, neareſt to the frontiers, to which he would wiſh to remove, together with the Queen, and the Royal Family, under a ſtrong and ſafe eſcort, which ſhall be ſent for that purpoſe; ſo that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty may, in perfect ſafety, ſend for ſuch miniſters and counſellors as he ſhall be pleaſed to name—order ſuch convocations

as

as he ſhall think proper, and provide for the reſtoration of order, and the regular adminiſtration of his kingdom."

In fine, I declare and promiſe in my own individual name, and in my above quality, to cauſe to be obſerved every where by the troops under my command, good and ſtrict diſcipline, promiſing to treat with mildneſs and moderation thoſe well-diſpoſed ſubjects who ſhall ſubmit peaceably and quietly, and to employ forces againſt thoſe only who ſhall be guilty of reſiſtance or of manifeſt evil intentions.

I therefore call upon and expect the inhabitants of the kingdom, in the moſt earneſt and forcible manner, not to make any oppoſition to the troops under my command, but rather to ſuffer them every where to enter the kingdom freely, and to afford them all the aſſiſtance, and ſhew them all the benevolence which circumſtances may require.

Given at General Quarters, Coblentz, July 25. 1792.

CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINAND,
DUC DE BRUNSWICK LUNENBOURG.

ADDITIONAL DECLARATION.

THE Declaration which I have addreſſed to the inhabitants of France, dated Quarters General at Coblentz, July 25, muſt have ſufficiently made known the firm reſolves of their Majeſties the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia when they entruſted me with the command of their combined armies. The liberty and the ſafety of the ſacred perſons of the King, of the Queen, and of the Royal Family, being one of the principal motives which have determined their Imperial and Royal Majeſties to act in concert, I have made known by my ſaid declaration to the inhabitants of Paris, my reſolve to inflict on them the moſt terrible puniſhments, if the leaſt inſult ſhould be offered to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, for whom the city of Paris is particularly reſponſible.

Without making the leaſt alteration to the 8th article of the ſaid declaration of the 25th inſt. I declare, beſides, that if, contrary to all expectation, by the perfidy or baſeneſs of ſome inhabitants of Paris, the King, the Queen, or any other perſon of the Royal Family, ſhould be carried off from that city, all the places and towns whatſoever, which ſhall not have oppoſed their paſſage, and ſhall not have ſtopped their proceeding, ſhall incur the ſame puniſhments as thoſe inflicted on the inhabitants of Paris, and the route which ſhall be taken by thoſe who carry off the King and the Royal Family, ſhall be marked with a ſeries of exemplary puniſhments, juſtly due to the authors and abetters of crimes for which there is no remiſſion.

All the inhabitants of France in general are to take warning of the dangers with which they are threatened, and which it will be impoſſible for them to avoid, unleſs they, with all their might and by every means in their power, oppoſe the paſſage of the King and the Royal Family, to whatever place the factious may attempt to carry them. Their Imperial and Royal Majeſties will not allow any place of retreat to be the free choice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, (in caſe he ſhould comply with the invitation which has been made him), unleſs that retreat be effected under the eſcort which has been offered.

All declarations whatſoever, in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, which ſhall be contrary to the object which their Imperial and Royal Majeſties have in view, ſhall conſequently be conſidered as null and without effect.

Given at General Quarters, Coblentz, July 27. 1792.

CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINAND,
DUC DE BRUNSWICK LUNENBOURG.

SIR, *July* 10.

THE following account of an improvement in the management of bees, is ſtrongly recommended by thoſe who have put it in practice.

The improvement is that of having *double* ſceps, the one on the top of the other. When the lower ſcep is filled with honey, it is to be removed after the bees are admitted (through a paſſage which is made to be opened) into the upper ſcep; into this ſcep food muſt be put, and the bees will remain there, and go on with their work in it. When it is filled with honey, the former ſcep (with food in it) may be replaced, and the bees again admitted into it. The full ſcep is then to be taken away. This change of the ſceps muſt always be made about Midſummer; and, by thus alternately removing the full one, more honey will be collected than is uſual, and the bees will not be deſtroyed. K. K.

Gent. Mag.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT [p. 328.]

The Lords, May 14 being in a committee, the national debt bill was read. A converſation took place on the clauſe, that no future loan ſhall be made without being provided for at the time.

The Lord Chancellor approved of the object of the bill, as well as the ſyſtem of paying off the national debt with which it was connected; but he had ſtrong objections to that clauſe; it could tend to no one definite or good purpoſe, and at the ſame time exhibited a degree of preſumption and arrogance, in dictating to future parliaments, which, he truſted, their Lordſhips never would countenance. He ridiculed the idea of legiſlating to parliaments, or dictating to miniſters twenty or thirty years hence, who certainly might be as wiſe, and as able to act, as circumſtances required, as they were. In ſhort, the ſcheme propoſed by that clauſe was nugatory and impracticable; the inaptneſs of the project was equal to the vanity of the attempt. The act, if paſſed in its preſent form, would only hand down to poſterity aphoriſms, that, however proper now, would in times of urgency be completely inapplicable. He ſaid, it was impoſſible to bind down future parliaments; and it was idle to ſuppoſe, that future miniſters would take directions from this act how they were to make a loan. At preſent the country was in a ſtate of proſperity and tranquillity; but it might happen to be otherwiſe, and he ſhould conſider any miniſter who could not judge at the time when a loan was neceſſary, what was the proper mode of doing it, as unfit for his ſituation; and none but a novice, a ſycophant, a mere reptile, as a miniſter, would allow this act to prevent him from doing what the exigency of circumſtances might require at the time, according to his own judgement. He argued, that it was impoſſible in a loan bill to make a proviſion for the payment of it at any given time; becauſe it was impoſſible to ſay, that the ſame circumſtance that made it neceſſary to obtain a loan, might not exiſt at the time ſpecified for paying it. The Lord Chancellor treated this clauſe with great ſeverity, and was followed by Lords Rawdon and Stormont on the ſame ſide; Lord Grenville made a ſhort reply, and the committee divided, for the clauſe 28, againſt it 22, majority 6.

The other clauſes were then gone through.

Lord Lauderdale, June 8. condemned the bill as founded in arrogance and conceit, and re-ſtated the objections to the attempt to legiſlate for poſterity.

Lord Grenville ſaid, the bill was binding only until repealed, and went no further to legiſlate for poſterity, than the Million bill did, or than every other bill certainly did which was not paſſed merely for one ſeſſion.

Lord Stormont ſaid, the bill was inept, prepoſterous, and nugatory. The noble Viſcount, alluding to the neglect of the miniſter in not ſeizing the opportunity afforded him of the high price of ſtocks to reduce the fours, ſaid, it was extremely improbable the ſame favourable opportunity of benefiting the public would be afforded in the courſe of many months, or of many years; the ſituation of Europe warranted no expectation of the riſe: on the contrary, there was ground to expect the reverſe; for he wiſhed to aſk, was there no reaſon for the creation of alarm in this country, from the ſituation of Poland? Was it to be expected that thoſe miniſters who had been feelingly active to the attempts of Ruſſia and the Porte, ſhould be indifferent to her attempts upon Poland, in whoſe revolution it was conſidered miniſters had been inſtrumental.—The bill was afterwards agreed to.

On May 11. the Lord Chief Baron delivered the unanimous opinion of the Judges on the queſtions put to them with regard to the libel bill, ſee p. 261.

Lord Camden ſaid, the learned detail which they had juſt heard did not appear to him to touch on the principal queſtion to be conſidered in deciding on the bill, viz. Whether a jury ought, by the direction of the judge, to pronounce a general verdict of guilty, or not guilty, on the mere fact of publication, without ſo much as adverting to the criminality or innocence of the writing publiſhed.

Lord Abingdon ſaid, if he had been in the Houſe at the proper time, he ſhould have oppoſed the bill *in limine*; for who that attended to it did not ſee that it was a very material part of that new ſyſtem, that innovating ſpirit that was gone abroad, ſubverſive of all order, and blind to the wiſdom of experience? Who did not ſee it as one of the lights of this enlightened age, one of the torches of our modern philanthropiſts, of our *philoſophy ſans ſavoir*, philoſophers without wiſdom, which was meant to dazzle our eyes, while the link-boys were picking our pockets?

On the ſecond reading, May 18. Lord Camden ſaid, that whilſt he had a mind to conceive, and a tongue to utter the ſuggeſtions of that mind, it ſhould always unalterably be, that a jury were judges of both the law and the fact.

That this was the real conſtitution of our country, he ſhould prove as well from the nature of the law itſelf, as from the opinions of almoſt every judge of eminence that ever declared his ſentiments on the occaſion. Nay, he would go ſo far as to aſſert, that the opinion of the Twelve Judges to whom the queſtions were lately ſubmitted, did not deny the fact. Indeed they could not, conſiſtent with their conſciences, refuſe to admit it; and for

this

this, among other reaſons, the next jury that tried an indictment or information for a libel, might by their verdict in deciding upon the *law* and the *fact*, conſtitutionally and legally prove that ſuch was their province.

He was ſorry to obſerve that the Judges had omitted, he would not ſay evaded, giving their opinion on the great leading point to which the object of the bill tended, viz. Had a judge a right to direct a jury to ſeparate the law from the fact, and find a verdict on the latter; leaving the juriſdiction on the former to the bench?

Their ſtanding aloof from this great matter, was a kind of ſilent acknowledgment that neither the law nor the conſtitution warranted any ſuch uſurpation of power; and in that point of view there was not a doubt but the good ſenſe of the Houſe would conſider it.

He did not ſee how it was poſſible to ſeparate the law from the fact without making a jury a cypher; for when the jury ſaid, "We find that the paper is publiſhed!"—— "Then," ſays the judge, "I ſhall conſtrue the meaning of that paper, and it ſhall or ſhall not be a libel, juſt as I pleaſe." How did this conform with the ſolemn oath that the jury takes—"well and truly to try the cauſe between the plaintiff and defendant?" It did not conform at all. The juryman who did not try the merits and demerits of inuendos, and who did not judge of the criminality or innocence of the intention, was perjured.

As the bill before the Houſe was reſiſted on points of law, it now became ſeriouſly requiſite that it ſhould paſs: and he had this to ſay to their Lordſhips, that if it did paſs, and that were he a juryman on any libel to be tried hereafter, he ſhould diſregard whatever was dictated by a judge, and taking the whole meaning of the inuendos into his conſideration, and what appeared to be the intention of the writer, and the conſequences likely to reſult from them, find his verdict on the law and the fact: and God and his country warranted him to do ſo.

In points of life and death, how did a jury act? Would any judge pretend to ſay, that the jury only found the fact of killing? No. They found the intention, that is, Whether the deed was manſlaughter or murder? The charges of all judges left this to the jury. If, then, in caſes where the life of an individual was at ſtake, the jury were allowed to be judges of law and fact, how prepoſterous, how ridiculous muſt it appear, to deny them a ſimilar power in caſes of leſs importance.

The learned Lord ſaid, he had conſulted almoſt every authority that was connected with the preſent caſe, and they all coincided with this opinion, which he could not too often repeat; becauſe by that repetition it would come more generally to the ears of the people—"That a jury were conſtitutionally, legally, and according to the tenor of their oaths, judges of the law and the fact."

In ſupport of this, he quoted a long liſt of the firſt law-authorities in the records of hiſtory — and he even went ſo far as to ſay, that even Lord Chief-Juſtice Jefferies did not deny the fact—nay, that in ſome remarkable deciſions by that judge, he told the jury, "ſuch was their province, and they could not depart from it."

His Lordſhip, in ſupport of the uncontrouled power of juries, particularly cited all the opinions, remarking at the ſame time, that the Judges, to whom this queſtion was ſubmitted by the Houſe, had only ſelected a partial abſtract of law-authorities.

He did not by any means wiſh to take from the authority of the bench, or from their conſequence, ſo far as it went hand in hand with the conſtitution; but as that conſtitution had veſted in the people a right to be tried by their peers, and conſequently that thoſe peers were to be the ſole judges, he muſt ever oppoſe any innovation on that right.

His Lordſhip's concluſion was, that the word enact ſhould be omitted, as the bill was declaratory.

Lord Stanhope pointedly ridiculed the evaſive anſwer of the Judges, and was even perſonally ſevere on them and the Chancellor. He ſaid, that Lord Chancellor Thurlow had differed with Mr Attorney-General Thurlow ſo materially, that the only way in which they could cover their ſhame, was to pair off, and not vote on the preſent occaſion. "The Attorney-General, in the caſe of Vaughan, had diametrically contradicted the opinion he gave as Lord Chancellor on the libel bill; and this operated as a proof that the learned Lord muſt either on the former day be a fool, or on the latter a lunatic." As to Chancery, he had a very bad opinion of it indeed, for the doctrines of that court were not conformable to the conſtitution of juries. —All was tranſacted there in a ſnug office, and to his own knowledge, if a man once entered, it was a difficult matter to get out again. He attacked the Chancellor on what that learned Lord had ſaid about the idea of "what was law in Cumberland was not law in Cornwall," and, therefore, that the judge was the only perſon to decide. This, he ſaid, from an inſtance he ſhould relate, proved that the jury and not the judge were the proper perſons to decide. It was this: a word, in a matter which came before the court of aſſize at Cumberland, was not underſtood by the judge. It was a provincial one on which the eſſence of the diſpute reſted. This of courſe became matter of law, becauſe in it conſiſted the criminality. The judge was puzzled. The jury, every man of them, knew its meaning; but what will appear

pear more ſtrongly in favour of the right of the jury to decide is, that the very ſame word in Cornwall has a direct oppoſite meaning. Would the learned Lord have the judge and not the jury to decide what the meaning was? He made many ſarcaſtic remarks on Lord Kenyon and Lord Chief-Baron Eyre in their judicial capacities; ſtating of the former, that in the caſe of Stockdale he directed the jury to find a verdict which they did not find —and of the latter, that he ſaid a man was not dead, becauſe he had only ceaſed to exiſt. On all theſe matters he ſported with a great deal of wit, and kept the Houſe for ſome time in a roar of laughter.

Lord Kenyon denied that he had ever directed a jury to find a verdict which they did not find, and ſaid the whole of the noble Earl's ſpeech was a miſ ſtatement of facts.

Lord Stormont entered into the whole merits of the caſe of libels, and defended the doctrine of Lord Mansfield;—but when he concluded,—the fatigue overcame him—he fainted—and

Lord Grenville moved, that the further conſideration ſhould be adjourned till Monday.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne ſpoke in favour of the bill. It had been ſtated, that this was no period for making reforms in the law or conſtitution of the country:—He ſaw no reaſon for ſuch an aſſertion; the Houſe would never deſcend to ſuppoſe, that the contemptible pamphlet of Mr Paine could deſtroy the peace of the country. The number of thoſe who wiſhed for the introduction of anarchy into this kingdon were very few indeed; but the number of thoſe who wiſhed for a wiſe and temperate reform was conſiderable, and he conteſſed himſelf to be one of them.

Lords Lauderdale and Portcheſter were alſo for the bill, which was oppoſed by the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Loughborough in a very able ſpeech ſupported the bill.

Lord Kenyon ſaid a few words in reply.

Lord Grenville ſaid, if the law were not as the learned Lords Camden and Loughborough had ſtated, it ought immediately to be enacted.

On a diviſion, the numbers were, for the commitment of the bill 57, againſt it 32.—Majority for the bill 25.

On June 1. the Lord Chancellor made a variety of objections to the bill, as being ill drawn, and went very much at large to prove, that many alterations were neceſſary, to render it calculated for the purpoſe which he ſuppoſed it was intended to anſwer; he inſiſted that it would throw the Judges into great difficulties, for it went merely to ſay what they ought not to do, without telling them what was law; he ſhould therefore move, at the end of the clauſe which ſaid the Judges ſhould not direct the Jury to find a verdict upon the act of the publication only—That there ſhould be added, "but that the Judge ſhould declare the law of the record upon the caſes to the Juries."

Lord Loughborough objected to the motion, as either nugatory, if it was fairly meant, ſince there was already a clauſe in the bill to the very purpoſe; or, if otherwiſe, it might bear an interpretation that would undermine the principle, and create that very confuſion the learned Lord ſeemed ſo anxious to prevent.

Lord Camden inſiſted there could not poſſibly exiſt a difficulty, ſince the Judges were bound to explain the law to the jury; and if they did not, they neglected their duty, and forfeited their oath; but it was a maxim that he ever had, and ever would maintain, that it was the right of every Engliſhman to be tried by his country; that country was the jury, and therefore they alone were to decide as to the innocence or guilt; theſe were the principles the bill went to maintain, and therefore he objected to the learned Lord's amendment.

Lords Portcheſter and Stanhope alſo objected to the amendment; and upon the queſtion being put it was negatived without a diviſion.

The Lord Chancellor wiſhed to aſk whether there would be any objection to a clauſe enabling the judge to order a new trial, if a verdict ſhould be given contrary to law

Lord Camden—Is it meant to grant a new trial after a verdict of acquittal for the defendant?

The Lord Chancellor—Yes.

Lord Camden—No ſuch clauſe will have my aſſent

The Lord Chancellor—Go on with the bill.

The bill was then gone through with. It was read a third time and paſſed June 11. —The following proteſt was entered.

Diſſentient, 1ſt, Becauſe the rule laid down by the bill, contrary to the determination of the Judges, and the unvaried practice of ages, ſubverts a fundamental and important principle of Engliſh juriſprudence, which, leaving to the jury the trial of the fact, reſerves to the court the deciſion of the law. It was truly ſaid by Lord Hardwicke, in the court of King's bench, that if ever theſe came to be confounded, it would prove the confuſion and deſtruction of the law of England.

2. Becauſe juries can in no caſe decide, whether a matter of record be ſufficient upon which to found judgement. The bill admits the criminality of the writing ſet forth in the indictment, or information, to be matter of law, whereupon judgement may be arreſted, notwithſtanding the jury had found the defendant guilty. This ſhews that the queſtion

is

is upon the record, and diſtinctly ſeparated from the province of the jury; which is only to try facts.

3. Becauſe by confining the rule to an indictment or information for a libel, it is admitted that it does not apply to the trial of a general iſſue, in an action for the ſame libel, or any ſort of action, or any other ſort of indictment or information: but as the ſame principle and the ſame rule muſt apply to all general iſſues or to none, the rule, as declared by the bill, is abſolutely erroneous.

Thurlow, C. Bathurſt. Kenyon.
Abingdon. Walſingham. John Bangor.

In the Houſe of Commons, May 25. the order of the day being read for taking into conſideration the King's proclamation, (ſee p. 255.), the Maſter of the Rolls roſe, and ſtated to the Houſe, that writings were now daily diſtributed in this country, utterly ſubverſive of all civil ſociety and ſubordination; writings which he conceived would have been, when firſt publiſhed, treated with contempt by every man in the nation, and conſigned, with the contempt they merited, to oblivion: but though they were treated with contempt by the majority of the nation, it was notorious that there were ſocieties which had preſſed thoſe ſeditious writings on the public, and with induſtry had diſtributed them throughout the country; and it was alſo known, that correſpondence had been held by thoſe ſocieties with foreign clubs, for the purpoſe of diſſeminating the moſt dangerous principles. No one could ſay that it was not the duty of adminiſtration to come forward and exert themſelves in the maintenance of the tranquillity of the kingdom, by endeavouring to counteract the poiſon of thoſe publications. He therefore moved, "an humble addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, expreſſive of the attachment of the Houſe to his perſon and family, and their determination to exert themſelves in oppoſing the wicked purpoſes of ſeditious writings, aiming to deſtroy the tranquillity of the kingdom."

Mr Powys warmly ſeconded the motion.

Mr Grey oppoſed the addreſs. A proclamation had been iſſued, on which he hardly knew how to expreſs himſelf, not knowing in which way to reprobate it moſt, whether for its impotence or its malice. If there were writings which ought to have been proſecuted, his Majeſty's miniſters are criminal for not having done it; but he would not argue whether they ought or ought not to have been proſecuted. His opinion was, that there ought to be full liberty of publication of political opinions. If any were dangerous to the ſtate, it would then become a queſtion of expedience whether they ought or ought not to be proſecuted; but if they were to be proſecuted, they might have been, without having had recourſe to this proclamation, which could not fail of exciting general apprehenſion and alarm, inſtead of tending to peace and tranquillity. The Houſe were now called on, without any ſubſtantial grounds being advanced, to ſupport a proclamation exciting magiſtrates and others to turn informers againſt the authors of writings whoſe names had never been concealed; and to exert themſelves in a way deſtructive of all good neighbourhood and ſociety, by placing men as ſpies over each other. He aſſerted, that the object of the proclamation was to attack the ſociety to which he had the honour of belonging, and to throw out inſinuations againſt the moſt reſpectable characters, who were deſirous, in a favourable opportunity, of obtaining a reform in parliament; an object which Mr Pitt, the Duke of Richmond, and others, in times leſs favourable, had aſſociated together for the purpoſe of obtaining, though they now thought proper to excuſe a dereliction of opinion, by the cover and ſubterfuge of the times not being proper. The Hon. Gentleman concluded, by moving an amendment, to leave out the latter part of the addreſs, for the purpoſe of inſerting the attachment of the Houſe to the conſtitution of the country, as eſtabliſhed at the Revolution; and to expreſs to his Majeſty the conviction of the Houſe that government had already ſufficient power to puniſh all ſeditious publications, and that if ſuch publications had exiſtence, and had not been puniſhed, that his Majeſty's miniſters had been guilty of criminal neglect; to expreſs alſo to his Majeſty the regret of the Houſe, that he had been induced to adopt a meaſure wholly unneceſſary, and calculated to excite groundleſs alarms and jealouſies in the minds of his people: to repreſent to his Majeſty, that the riots at Birmingham had been diſgraceful to all good government; and to pray his Majeſty to order an inquiry, and puniſhment to take place, on thoſe magiſtrates who had been guilty of groſs neglect in the diſcharge of the duties of their office.

Mr Martin roſe for the purpoſe of clearing himſelf from every imputation that might be caſt upon him in conſequence of his having the honour of belonging to the ſociety alluded to. He profeſſed his attachment to the government of the country, in King, Lords, and a full repreſentation of the people, and he read the reſolutions of the Mancheſter ſociety, as declaratory of his ſentiments. He ſaid he ſhould vote for the amendment.

Sir Edward Knatchbull reprobated the ſpeech of the Hon. mover of the amendment, as unparliamentary; he approved highly of the proclamation and the addreſs.

Mr Gregor ſaid, the proclamation was wiſely calculated for the deſtruction of thoſe ſeditious writings, which were notoriouſly in circulation.

Mr Curwan ſpoke in defence of himſelf, as a member of a ſociety againſt which he conſidered the proclamation to be levelled. He contended, that there exiſted no ground whatever for the preſent meaſure, by which the influence of the crown was brought forward as a flimſy garb to cover apoſtacy. He was a zealous ſupporter of the conſtitution, but wiſhed its defects to be done away by a moderate and well-timed reform.

Lord North commended the conduct of adminiſtration in the ſtep they had taken, and conſidered the addreſs as the moſt conſtitutional mode the Houſe could adopt, of conveying to the throne their ſentiments upon a ſubject which has of late given riſe to much diſcuſſion.

Mr Baker explained his motives in having inſerted his name in the liſt of thoſe gentlemen aſſociated for the purpoſe of reform. He condemned the proclamation as unneceſſary and vexatious.

The Marquis of Titchfield approved of the proclamation, and ſupported the original addreſs, upon the ground that it was never improper in the Houſe to declare its determination to maintain the tranquillity of the kingdom.

Mr Courtenay ſaid, the proclamation was a ſevere cenſure on miniſters, for not having diſcharged their duty,—in not having proſecuted the libels, which they ſaid had exiſtence for ſeveral months.—He declared his diſbelief of the proclamation having been intended for inſidious purpoſes by one of his Majeſty's cabinet-miniſters, the Hon. Secretary, (Mr Dundas), whoſe good nature and civility had always induced him to accommodate himſelf to every minuter; which good-nature and civility called to his mind the old man in Edinburgh, who uſed to go about with a pail and a great roar, calling out, "Wha wants me?" The Hon. Secretary, upon every change of adminiſtration, had imitated the old man, by calling out, "Wha wants me?" His readineſs to oblige, therefore, did away all ſuſpicion of malice.—The effects of the proclamation, he ſaid, would be directly the reverſe to thoſe it profeſſed to have for its object.

Mr Anſtruther obſerved with pleaſure the notice adminiſtration had taken of the ſituation of the times, and the judicious manner in which they had brought the buſineſs forward.

Mr Drake thanked adminiſtration for their care and exertions to prevent miſchief. He ſaid, he had rather die a royaliſt than live a republican.

Mr Francis was hoſtile to both proclamation and addreſs; declaring it to be his firm opinion, that they were *intended* to promote that which they pretended to prevent.

Mr Wyndham approved of the proclamation and the addreſs. He thought them the beſt of meaſures.

Lord Wycombe, Lord John Ruſſell, Mr Whitbread, Col. M'Leod, Major Maitland, and Mr Lambton, condemned the proclamation as unneceſſary, as calculated to excite groundleſs fears in the nation, and to hold up to public ill-opinion thoſe gentlemen who had aſſociated themſelves for purpoſes the moſt praiſe-worthy. They were ſtrongly for the amendment.

Mr Rolle was for the addreſs; as he declared his knowledge of ſeveral French emiſſaries being in this country, for the purpoſe of perverting the minds of the people.

Mr Fox inveighed ſtrongly againſt the proclamation and addreſs, and the general conduct of adminiſtration. The riots and diſturbances, he ſaid, which had happened at Birmingham and elſewhere, were excited by high church phrenzy, and not by ſuch publications as the proclamation alluded to. The plain intention of the proclamation, he aſſerted, was to make a diviſion between that great body of united patriots known by the name of the Whig intereſt.

Mr Pitt replied with equal warmth. He ſaid, he could not reconcile the Hon. Gentleman's conduct with any ſpark of patriotiſm, or love for his country, when he ſaid he ſaw no danger in the ſeditious writings, which had for their tendency the total overthrow of the conſtitution,—writings and doctrines which had gained ground, and of which the Hon. Gentleman, if he was not the advocate, was, by his language in denying their danger, the friend.

The amendment was negatived without a diviſion, and the addreſs carried.—The Houſe adjourned at four in the morning.

The proclamation was taken into conſideration by the Lords on May 31. The Marquis of Abercorn ſaid, he roſe with great ſatisfaction to propoſe to their Lordſhips a motion for their concurrence to the addreſs of the Commons, which motion he was confident would meet with the unanimous ſupport of their Lordſhips, as no diſſentient could be expected within thoſe walls to a propoſition offering the lives and fortunes of their Lordſhips in defence of his Majeſty's royal perſon—in ſupport of the dignity of parliament—in the maintenance of that conſtitution under which we have felt, and do feel, the happieſt effects—and in the determination to tranſmit that conſtitution to our poſterity unimpaired and unſullied. By the happy conſtitution of our country, we had riſen to unknown and unthought-of proſperity; to a proſperity not to have been calculated by experience, or to have been looked for as probable. The country was without one grievance felt, or complained of, by the people—looking for their voice, where he ſhould always look for it, in parliament. No induſtrious man was out of employ, but all was proſperity, all was happineſs,

pineſs. Such a ſituation did not ſeem to hold out much encouragement to the ſeditious; but it was notorious, that ſome temptation, whatever that temptation might be, had in ſome perſons overbalanced the proſperity of the kingdom, and induced them to give the moſt induſtrious and the moſt myſterious ſupport to daring and ſeditious writings, diſſeminated from one end of the kingdom to the other, having their ſource and ſupport in the ſituation of the affairs of France; a ſituation which, inſtead of being held up as worthy of imitation, might have ſerved as an awful example to mankind, to ſhun thoſe principles which have led to the misfortunes of that kingdom. It was not his intention to go into any obſervations on the ſtate of France, or to reprobate or approve of the meaſures adopted in that country, for with their wretchedneſs and deſtruction we had nothing to do; we had only to look round us, and bleſs Providence for our happy ſituation. But if it was notorious, that emiſſaries were in this country propagating the principles that brought wretchedneſs on France—if it was known, that correſpondence was held between perſons in this and that country, for the ſubverſion of our conſtitution — if aſſociations were formed to accelerate that purpoſe, and if the Revolution in that country was made the watchword for the promotion of every thing bad in this;—then certainly the time was come for government and the people to look about them; to unite, in the common cauſe, from the king to the cottager; to combine, for the purpoſe of repelling and counteracting the attack of foreign or domeſtic incendiaries; and to reſcue the weak and unwary from the inſidious ſnares laid to entrap them into a conduct that would terminate in their wretchedneſs.—He did not think any danger now exiſted of the peace of the kingdom being diſturbed; for he was confident, that by the ſteps taken by government, and from the parliament coming forward in ſupport of the meaſure, that the tranquillity of the country would be ſecured. The aſſociations therefore gave him no alarm.—He concluded by moving an amendment to the addreſs of the Commons, by the inſertion of "the Lords Spiritual and Temporal."

Earl Harrington ſeconded the motion.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales next roſe, to ſtate his approbation of the proclamation, and to give his ſupport to the addreſs. His Royal Highneſs ſaid, he would not trouble their Lordſhips many minutes, but would expreſs as briefly as was poſſible, thoſe principles of attachment to the conſtitution, which he had early imbibed. The conſtitution of the country had long been the object of the admiration, and the envy of the world: — it was a conſtitution that inſured happineſs and proſperity to the people:—it was a conſtitution which it was the duty of every well wiſher, every true lover of juſt freedom, and every true friend to his country, to ſupport and maintain, by the utmoſt exertion of his abilities:—It was a conſtitution juſtly eſteemed as a practicable model of civil government, to promote the proſperity of the people—to maintain liberty and order—and to inſure peace, tranquillity, and happineſs to the country. Thoſe being his ſentiments, he gave his warm aſſent to the motion.

Lord Lauderdale roſe in oppoſition to the addreſs, and to vindicate himſelf, and thoſe with whom he had aſſociated, from the groſs imputations and calumnies levelled againſt them by the proclamation, and by inſinuations out of and within thoſe walls. His Lordſhip entered into a general juſtification of the principles maintained by the aſſociation to which he had the honour of belonging, and condemned the proclamation as an impotent and a malicious meaſure, — as a moſt potent meaſure for the promotion of miſchief, and as a meaſure more calculated for the diſſemination of all the vices of a deſpotic government, than had ever before been introduced into a free ſenate. The Noble Lord compared the conduct of the preſent aſſociators with the conduct of the Duke of Richmond and Mr Pitt at the cloſe of the American war, which time, he contended, was leſs favourable for reform than the preſent, in which thoſe perſons had thought proper to adopt the preſent meaſure for condemning thoſe who had acted in leſs unfavourable times, in a manner exactly ſimilar with that which they had adopted in times leſs favourable. How they would vindicate ſuch a change of conduct he knew not, but would leave to them—the change he attributed to no good motive. The Noble Lord proceeding, noticed the camp at Bagſhot, which, he ſaid, the Noble Duke, who had before been ſo ſtrenuous for a reform, was appointed to command, to overawe the people of the metropolis, and to deſtroy their endeavours to obtain a reform.

He was called to order by the Duke of Richmond, as the perſonalities his Lordſhip was deſcending to could not be permitted. He defended his own and Mr Pitt's conduct, in before wiſhing and now oppoſing a parliamentary reform. He ſaid, there was a material alteration in the affairs of this kingdom between that period and the preſent. The nation *then* was on the verge of ruin, and the people diſcontented; *now*, we had reached an unexampled ſtate of proſperity, and the people were happy. Beſides, at the cloſe of the American war, the aſſociations were ſet on foot in conſequence of the applications of the people themſelves for a reform; inſtead of which, aſſociations were now formed for the

purpoſe of exciting uneaſineſs and diſcontents among the people.—His Grace declared, he had no doubt there were foreign emiſſaries in this country, hired to ſubvert, if poſſible, the conſtitution.

The Duke of Portland ſaid, at a period when ſeditious publications were circulated, which certainly tended to ſubvert the conſtitution, he could not but approve of the proclamation, and give his full aſſent to the motion for addreſſing his Majeſty upon the ſubject of it.

Earl Spencer, the Marquis Townſhend, Lords Portcheſter, Stormont, King, Grantley, Kinnoul, Suffolk, and Abingdon ſpoke in favour of the addreſs.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at the meaſure propoſed to their Lordſhips, which he ſaid was void of foundation, both in precedent and policy. The Noble Marquis ſtated his opinion to be in favour of a moderate reform, and contended, that the preſent times were far more favourable for the purpoſe than thoſe times were in which a reform had been propoſed by the preſent miniſter, and by the Noble Duke (Richmond). He ſaid, it was a cruel and a hard thing to impute improper motives to the gentlemen who had aſſociated for the purpoſe of obtaining a reform; he was bold to ſay, that the gentlemen forming the aſſociation to which he had alluded, was an aſſociation of worthy independent men, men of abilities, and of great eſtates in the country, and who, of courſe, were not to be ſuſpected of being deſirous of promoting or producing confuſion. It had been ſaid, that there were emiſſaries in the kingdom propagating the dangerous principles of France; if that was the fact, in God's name, why were they not taken up and puniſhed? He did not apprehend, however, that if ſuch emiſſaries were in England, they could obtain many proſelytes; for who, he wiſhed to aſk, would be a proſelyte to anarchy or civil war? He hoped never to ſee in an adminiſtration of this kingdom any inclination to interfere in the domeſtic affairs of another kingdom; and he hoped never to ſee a principle adopted in England for combining ſovereigns againſt the liberty of the people. He was free to confeſs, that he had not once been without his ſuſpicions on that head, from the period of our interference in the affair of Holland; for, though he approved of the ſubſtantial policy of keeping Holland out of the hands of France, he deteſted the means by which it was detached, and was aſtoniſhed at their ſucceſs. The Noble Marquis concluded againſt the proclamation, by contending that it went to excite and irritate; that if a ſerpent exiſted in the country, it would irritate him; or if there was a toad, it would call him out.

Lord Grenville aſſerted, that the moſt daring and flagitious attempts were making in different parts of the country to incite the people to ſedition; and therefore that miniſters would not do their duty if they did not take all poſſible means to prevent it. The proclamation would never have been iſſued, had there not been found in this country miſguided men who formed ſocieties, and had meetings to recommend the principles of that contemptible, trivial, and libellous publication of Paine, who opened correſpondences with foreign republican clubs; and who even circulated ſeditious hand-bills to excite mutiny and diſorder in the navy and army.

Lord Rawdon ſaid a few words in approbation of the proclamation; and congratulated the Houſe and country on the profeſſions made by the Prince of Wales; though he was very pointed upon the general conduct of adminiſtration.

An amendment propoſed by Lord Lauderdale was then negatived, and the original motion carried without a diviſion.

Proteſt againſt the Addreſs.

Die Jovis, 31° *Maii.*

Becauſe I think the honour and dignity of parliament trifled with, by a ſolemn call, without any adequate cauſe, and upon ſlight pretences, to make unneceſſary profeſſions of attachment to the conſtitution, and of zeal for his Majeſty's government, and to concur in applauding his Majeſty's miniſters for adviſing this extraordinary meaſure of a royal proclamation, and a recurrence to the authority of parliament; a meaſure not called for, and which appears to me much more calculated to awake cauſeleſs apprehenſions, and excite unneceſſary alarm among a people affectionate to the King, and obedient to the laws, than to anſwer any of thoſe ſalutary purpoſes for which alone miniſters ſhould preſume to uſe the royal name and authority.

Becauſe thoſe writings which his Majeſty's miniſters now conſider as likely to diſturb the public peace, and excite dangerous tumults, and of which the proſecution is, on a ſudden, deemed by them indiſpenſable to the preſervation of order and the ſecurity of government, have been permitted for a conſiderable time paſt to be openly, and, as is aſſerted, induſtriouſly diſſeminated through every part of the kingdom; and, therefore, if the principles thus propagated be ſo ſubverſive of all order, and deſtructive of all government, and are at the ſame time ſo unfortunately calculated to make a rapid, alarming, and fatal progreſs in the minds of a peaceable and enlightened people, as miniſters have in debate maintained, it would well become the care and wiſdom of parliament, inſtead of committing its authority in the meaſures of executive government, and taking part in the ordinary execution of the laws, to enquire why

L

ſo important a diſcovery was not made at an earlier period; and why the miniſters have ſo long permitted the ſalutary terrors of the law to ſleep over offences, the proſecution of which ſo highly imported the public ſafety.

Becauſe, if it be expedient to puniſh the authors and publiſhers of ſeditious writings, I think it the province of the executive government to determine upon that expediency, and to put the law in motion; and I cannot but conſider as pernicious in its example, and unconſtitutional in its principle, the preſent attempt made by the miniſters to ſhelter themſelves, juſtify their conduct, and cover what, according to their argument, has been their criminal negligence, by a meaſure of parliament. I believe the laws to be ſufficiently efficacious for the puniſhment of ſuch offenders as are deſcribed in the royal proclamation, and I ſee no reaſon why parliament ſhould take from his Majeſty's miniſters any part of the reſponſibility which appertains to their ſtations, of adviſing the crown, and directing its law-officers, as to the fit ſeaſons and proper occaſions on which any of the laws for preſerving the public peace ſhould be enforced; nor can I obſerve, without expreſſing my marked diſapprobation, that the confidence which the public ſtill place in the wiſdom and integrity of parliament, notwithſtanding all the attempts made by the preſent miniſters to deſtroy it, is inſidiouſly laid hold of by them to create public prejudice, and excite public indignation againſt thoſe who are repreſented as obnoxious to the laws, and objects of proſecution. A ſenſe of juſtice might have taught the miniſters, that to fair and impartial trials, uninfluenced by any previous declaration, unprejudiced by any previous interference of parliament, even the authors and publiſhers of thoſe writings that have at laſt awakened the attention of miniſters, are entitled; and a ſenſe of decorum ſhould have reſtrained them from leſſening the dignity, and committing the honour of parliament, by making it, indirectly indeed, but to the common ſenſe of mankind obviouſly, a party in public proſecutions, which parliament is thus made to ſanction and direct, and on which this Houſe, in the higheſt and laſt reſort, may have to ſit, in the impartial and unintereſted but awful character of judges.

Becauſe, in this meaſure, by which miniſters in effect confeſs and record their paſt inattention to the dangers which they now deprecate, and their preſent inability to diſcharge the ordinary duties of their ſtation, without the extraordinary aid of parliament, the public cannot fail to perceive that weakneſs and inefficiency in his Majeſty's councils, which are more hurtful to the true intereſts, and more derogatory from the juſt authority of government than any imaginary progreſs which, with great injuſtice to a loyal people, miniſters attribute to the principles aſſerted in the writings of which they complain.

Becauſe, when I conſider how long the miniſters have viewed with unconcern the circulation of thoſe opinions, at the conſequence of which they now affect to be alarmed, and when I recollect, that of all thoſe ſocieties for the purpoſe of obtaining a reform in the repreſentation of the people, and mentioned in the debate, one only is of recent origin, I have but too much reaſon to believe, that, under whatever form they have diſguiſed their deſign, the real object of miniſters has been, to ſubject to ſuſpicion and diſtruſt the principles, miſrepreſent the views, and calumniate the intentions of that aſſociation of reſpectable perſons lately formed, for purpoſes the moſt virtuous and conſtitutional, upon principles the moſt pure and diſintereſted, to be purſued by means the moſt legal and peaceful; wielding no weapons but thoſe of truth and reaſon; uſing no efforts but thoſe of argument, unſupported by party; appealing only to the ſenſe and judgement of a public deeply intereſted in the objects of their purſuit, and not preſuming to demand any perſonal credit but what may be derived from their ſteadineſs, conſiſtency, and integrity. This ſociety appears to be the only one which has excited the jealouſy of thoſe miniſters from whom juſtice has extorted an admiſſion in debate, that nothing offenſive, or even improper, has proceeded from it; of thoſe miniſters, ſome of whom have themſelves engaged, but to a much greater extent, and upon much broader principles, in the proſecution of the ſame general objects, the attainment of which they declared not only indiſpenſable, but alone capable of preſerving the liberties of the people, and perpetuating the bleſſings of the conſtitution: but which objects, with the peaceful poſſeſſion of power and emolument, they have long neglected and loſt ſight of, and now, at laſt, in the face of the public, in defiance of the moſt ſolemn engagements, unbluſhingly abandon. —Such are the miniſters who have preſumed to uſe the royal name and authority to a proclamation, by which, inſinuating the exiſtence of dangers, of which even ſome of their moſt confidential friends have declared their diſbelief, they vainly hope to divert the attention of a diſcerning public from their apoſtacy from principles, and their dereliction of opinions, which paved their way to power, and for which they ſtood deliberately and repeatedly pledged to a generous, confiding, and, at laſt, deluded people.

Becauſe, if the objects of that aſſociation thus particularly aimed at by his Majeſty's miniſters, were not expreſsly juſtified by their former principles and profeſſions, as the act itſelf of aſſociating to purſue thoſe objects is ſanctioned by their former conduct and example,

ample, I ſhould ſtill ſee nothing in it to diſcommend, but much to applaud. A moderate and temperate reform of the abuſes of the conſtitution is due to the people, who being on their part juſt to the monarchial and ariſtocratical branches of the conſtitution, who commit no invaſion of the rights, and ſeek no abridgement of the powers of either, are entitled to have their own ſhare in the legiſlation of their country freed from the unjuſt uſurpations of others, and to poſſeſs uninvaded, and to exerciſe uncontrouled by the other branches of the government, thoſe rights which this happy conſtitution, in the matchleſs excellence of its principles, has ſolely and excluſively allotted to the people. A reform of ſuch a character and deſcription may leſſen the means and diminiſh the opportunities of corrupting legiſlation, both in its ſource and in its progreſs; it may reduce the influence by which unconſtitutional miniſters preſerve their power, but it will ſave the nation from their profuſion, and perpetuate that conſtitution which all equally profeſs to venerate. Such a reform, I believe, cannot with perfect ſafety be long delayed;—the more readily and cheerfully thoſe rights which belong only to the people are reſtored by thoſe who, at preſent, in too many inſtances, poſſeſs and exerciſe them, the more firm and eſtabliſhed will be the preſent happy form of our government, the more ſafe from riſk and danger will be the juſt prerogatives of the Crown, and the peculiar acknowledged hereditary privileges of this Houſe.

LAUDERDALE.

The following is the Addreſs.

Die Jovis, 31° Maii 1792.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, of Great Britain, in parliament aſſembled, have come to the following reſolution and addreſs:

Reſolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in parliament aſſembled, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to aſſure his Majeſty that we have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration his Majeſty's royal proclamation, which has, by his Majeſty's command, been laid before us; and we beg leave to teſtify to his Majeſty our warm and grateful ſenſe of this freſh proof of his Majeſty's conſtant ſolicitude for the welfare and happineſs of his people.

That we cannot ſee without indignation the attempts which have been made to weaken, in the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, the ſentiments of obedience to the laws, and of attachment to the form of government, civil and religious, ſo happily eſtabliſhed within this realm.

That the advantages which, under the government of his Majeſty and his illuſtrious anceſtors, have been derived from legal and well regulated freedom, and the unexampled bleſſings which we actually enjoy, afford to his Majeſty's ſubjects peculiar motives to reflect with gratitude on their preſent ſituation, and to beware of thoſe deluſive theories which are inconſiſtent with the relations and duties of all civil ſociety; and that we deem it, under the preſent circumſtances, the peculiar duty of every good citizen, to diſcourage and counteract every attempt, direct and indirect, againſt public order and tranquillity.

That we are confident that the ſentiments which we now expreſs to his Majeſty are the general ſentiments of the nation; that they muſt feel with us, that real liberty can only exiſt under the protection of law, and the authority of efficient and regular government: they have ſeen by happy experience, that the mixed form of our legiſlature comprehends and provides for the various intereſts of the community through all its ſeveral deſcriptions, and maintains and preſerves thoſe gradations of property and condition which furniſh the great incentives to uſeful induſtry, and are equally eſſential to the vigour and exertion of every part, and to the ſtability and welfare of the whole: that they therefore know that the collective ſtrength and proſperity of the empire, its wealth, its credit, and its commerce, as well as the only ſecurity for the perſons, the property, and the liberties, of each individual, are eſſentially connected with the preſervation of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution.

That, impreſſed with theſe opinions, we think it our duty to aſſure his Majeſty of our firm determination to ſupport his Majeſty in the reſolution which his Majeſty has adopted; and that we are fully perſuaded, that every exertion which may be neceſſary will be ſeconded by the zeal and gratitude of a free and loyal people.

His MAJESTY's ANSWER.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I thank you very warmly for this loyal, dutiful, and ſeaſonable addreſs.

My utmoſt endeavours ſhall never be wanting to maintain among my people a juſt ſenſe of the advantages of our preſent conſtitution, the ſource of legal and well regulated freedom; and at the ſame time to ſecure to them, by a due execution of the laws, a continuance of all the unexampled bleſſings which they now enjoy. It is the greateſt ſatisfaction to me to reflect, that in theſe endeavours I ſhall receive the firm and united aſſiſtance of my parliament; and I feel the ſame conviction and confidence which is expreſſed by you, that all our exertions for this purpoſe will be ſeconded by the zeal and public ſpirit of my people, whoſe happineſs forms the firſt object of all my wiſhes.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

A Journal of a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope, undertaken in 1792, by Jacob Van Reenen, and others of his countrymen, in ſearch of the Wreck of the Eaſt-India Company's ſhip the Groſvenor; to diſcover if there remained alive any of the unfortunate Sufferers. With additional Notes, and a Map. By Capt Edward Riou. 4to. 4s. *ſewed* Nicol.

CAptain Riou informs his readers, that the journey, of which an account is here given, was undertaken during the time of his reſidence at the Cape, whither he had proceeded, after the extraordinary diſaſter which had happened to his ſhip [the Guardian], [vol. 52 p. 220]. The Captain ſays, that it was his wiſh to have made one of the party, would the duties of his ſtation have permitted ſo long an abſence; that it was, however, a ſatisfaction, that he had not left that part of the world at the time when the travellers returned; that though exceedingly rejoiced, he was not in the leaſt ſurpriſed that they had diſcovered the wreck of the Groſvenor *: yet that he could hardly credit the friends of Van Reenen, when they told him through what an extent of country he and his companions had paſſed; ſo great did the diſtance and difficulties appear! The extent of their journey could not have been leſs than thirteen hundred miles! Being favoured with the peruſal of the journal kept by M. Van Reenen, of which Capt. R. aſſures us this work is a literal tranſlation, he thought it a duty incumbent on him to publiſh it, for the ſake of the friends and relations of the unfortunate people who were ſhipwrecked in the Groſvenor; and whoſe ultimate fate, after they got on ſhore, remained unknown, till this journey of enquiry after them put it out of doubt that they all † periſhed, ſooner or later, by the mercileſs hands of the ſavage inhabitants of the country, or by the effects of hunger, and other hardſhips which befel them, in the dreadful journey which they unfortunately ‡ undertook, in that vaſt inhoſpitable region,—in the forlorn hope of exploring their way to the Cape.

M. Van Reenen's journal evidently contains a ſimple and honeſt detail of every day's occurrences during the expedition; which may truly be called *The Travels of Benevolence*. In this remark, we muſt not omit to mention, that the journey was planned with the approbation of the Governor, Mynheer Van de Graaf. We are ſorry to add, that two of the party periſhed in the courſe of this adventurous and hazardous undertaking: one of the *Dutch* travellers (for they were attended by ſome Hottentots, Caffres, or Caffers ‖, as they are here called), left his life in the following remarkable manner:

In the courſe of this long and dreary excurſion, the party killed a conſiderable number of elephants ¶, for the ſake, as we ſuppoſe, of obtaining their teeth. One of theſe noble animals ſold his life at a dear rate; bravely revenging himſelf for his own death, and for that of his ſlaughtered kindred.

"A large male elephant came (one day) up to the waggons. We inſtantly purſued and attacked him; when after he had received ſeveral ſhot, and that he had twice fallen, he crept into a very thick thorny underwood. Thinking that we had fully done for him, Tyaart Van der Waldt, Lodewyk Prins, and Ignatius Mulder, advanced to the ſpot where he was hid; when he ruſhed out in a furious manner from the thicket, and with his trunk catching hold of Lodewyk Prins, who was on horſeback, trod him to death; and driving one of his tuſks through the man's body, threw him into the air, to the diſtance of 30 feet. The others perceiving that there was no poſſibility of eſcaping on horſeback, diſmounted, and crept into the thicket, to hide themſelves. The elephant having nothing now in view but the horſe of Van der Waldt, followed it for ſome time; but turned about, and came to the ſpot near to where the dead body lay, looking about for it. At this inſtant our whole party renewed the attack, in order

* Of the wreck, however, little was found remaining, except ſome cannon, and a large quantity of iron ballaſt.—The place where the diſaſter happened is here fixed, by computation, to have been ſomewhere between lat. 27° and 28°.

† Except about 12 mariners, who happily reached the Cape.

‡ It is ſuppoſed that means of eſcaping by ſea were not impracticable.

‖ The Dutch travellers conſiſted of twelve perſons, beſide M. Van Reenen.

¶ Alſo many deer, of the elk kind, named *Eelands*. They likewiſe ſhot abundance of ſea-cows, (the hippopotamus), and buffaloes. The poor tenants of the foreſt were great ſufferers from this invaſion of their retreats!

to

to drive him from the ſpot; when, after he had received ſeveral ſhots, he again eſcaped into the thickeſt of the wood. We now thought he was far enough off, and had already begun to dig a grave for our unfortunate companion; at which we were buſily employed, when the elephant ruſhed out again, and driving us all away, remained by himſelf there on the ſpot. Tjaart Van der Waldt got another ſhot at him, at the diſtance of an hundred paces. We every one of us then made another attack upon him; and, having now received ſeveral more bullets, he began to ſtagger; then falling, the Hottentots, with a ſhot or two more, killed him, as he lay on the ground.

The fury of this animal is indeſcribable. Thoſe of our party who knew any thing of elephant-hunting, declared, that it [the one now killed] was the fleeteſt and moſt furious they had ever beheld.—The Hottentots told us, that the elephant's cuſtom is, whenever attacked, never to leave a dead body till they have ſwallowed the whole careaſe; and that they themſelves had ſeen a Hottentot killed, (much in the ſame manner as our friend), of whoſe body they never could find the leaſt remains. This probably would have been the fate of our companion, had we not made ſo ſevere an attack on the elephant.—We now ſet about finiſhing the grave, in which we interred the body of the unfortunate Lodewyk Prins."

The death of another of the party was occaſioned by his falling into one of thoſe pits which the Caffrees dig to catch, and at the ſame time to kill, the elephant; the bottom of the pit being fortified with ſharpened ſtakes, the points of which are hardened in the fire. The pits are concealed from view, by branches of trees, and graſs laid over them.

To illuſtrate this narrative, Capt. Rieu has added to it a map of the eaſtern part of the ſouthern extremity of Africa. This map, which, no doubt, may prove uſeful to the ſeaman, is compiled by the Captain himſelf, from authorities and materials, which he ſpecifies, in his very proper and ſatisfactory *Introduction*, prefixed to the *Journal*. M.

London.

Religion.

A tranſlation of the New Teſtament. By Gilbert Wakefield. B. A, late Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge. 8vo. 3 vols. 1l. 1s. boards. *Deighton.*

Tracts on different ſubjects, in four vols. By William Lewelyn, miniſter of the goſpel. 8vo. 10s. 6d. ſewed. Leominſter, printed: London, ſold by *Evans.*

Arguments againſt and for the Sabbatical obſervance of Sunday by a ceſſation from all labour, contained in the letters of ſundry writers in the theological repoſitory, with an additional letter to the Rev. Dr Prieſtley, in continuation of the ſame ſubject. By E. Evanſon, M. A. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Law.*

Letters to a young man, occaſioned by Mr Wakefield's eſſay on public worſhip. To which is added, A Reply to Mr Avanſon's objections to the obſervance of the Lord's Day. By Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. F. R. S. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

Short ſtrictures on the Rev. Dr Prieſtley's letters to a young man; concerning Mr Wakefield's treatiſe on public worſhip. By the author of that treatiſe. 8vo. 6d. *Deighton.*

Hiſtory, Biography, Trade, Politics, &c.

The hiſtory of the town of Taunton, in the county of Somerſet. By Joſhua Toulmin, A. M 4to. 7s. 6d. boards. *Johnſon.*

A view of the character and public ſervices of the late John Howard, LL. D. F. R. S. By John Aikin, M. D. crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. ſewed. *Johnſon.*

Eſſay on the life and character of John Lord Somers, Baron of Eveſham: Alſo ſketches of an eſſay on the life and character of Philip Earl of Hardwicke. Propoſed to be inſerted in a compendious hiſtory of Worceſterſhire. By Richard Cooksey, Eſq; of the Inner Temple. 4to. 10s. 6d boards. *Beaw, &c.*

Wool encouraged without exportation; or, Practical obſervations on wool and the woollen manufacture. In two parts. Part 1. containing ſtrictures on appendix, No. IV. to a report made by a committee of the highland ſociety on the ſubject of Shetland wool. Part 2. containing a brief hiſtory of wool, and the nature of the woollen manufactures as connected with it. By a Wiltſhire clothier, F. A. S. 8vo. 2s. *Cadell.*

An addreſs from the general committee of Roman Catholics, to their Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects, and to the public in general, reſpecting the calumnies and miſrepreſentations now ſo induſtriouſly circulated with regard to their principles and conduct. To which is added, the oath taken by the Catholics of this kingdom, and the opinion of foreign colleges reſpecting certain tenets imputed to Roman Catholics. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

Rights of citizens; being an inquiry into ſome of the conſequences of ſocial union, and an examination of Mr Paine's principles touching

touching government. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. *Debrett.*

A Letter to the Biſhop of Cheſter, on the removal of poor children from their reſpective ſettlements to the cotton and other manufactories at Mancheſter, &c. By a friend to the poor. 12mo. 1 s. *Faulder.*

Memoirs of Hildebrand Freeman, Eſq; or a ſketch of the rights of man. A recent ſtory founded on facts, and written by himſelf. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. *Edwards.*

A candid inquiry into the nature of government, and the right of repreſentation. 8vo. 3 s. Owen. *Piccadilly.*

A letter of advice from a French democrat to an Engliſh revolutioniſt. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. *Deighton.*

An inquiry into the nature, defects, and abuſes of the Britiſh conſtitution, with ſtrictures on the preſent adminiſtration. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. *Jordan.*

An addreſs to Mr Pitt, on the probability of a revolution in this country. 8vo. 1 s. *Ridgway.*

A few words to the ſoldiers of G Britain; with obſervations on the publication, intitled, "The ſoldier's friend." 8vo. 6d. *Muſon.*

Memorial on the preſent ſtate of Poland; to which is annexed, an examination of a pamphlet intitled, Memorial on the preſent ſtate of Poland, 1791. By a citizen. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. Printed at Warſaw; Reprinted for *Debrett*, London.

Medicine.

An analyſis of the medicinal waters of Tunbridge wells. 8vo. 1 s. *Murray.*

Reflections on Dr Smith's practice in diſeaſes of debility, ſhewing the propriety of arranging them by their effects on the conſtitution; and therefore conſiſtently with the method of cure. Propoſing a plan of treatment no leſs congenial with the ſalutary laws of our œconomy, and a rational theory, than in ſanction deficient of authority and experience. By a Diſciple of Nature. 4to. 3 s. 6 d. *Wayland.*

Novels.

Anecdotes of the Delborough family; a novel. By Mrs Gunning. 12mo. 5 vols. 15 s. ſewed. *Lane.*

The female Werter. Tranſlated from the French of M. Perrin. 12mo. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Robinſons.*

The tales of an evening, followed by the honeſt Breton. Tranſlated from the French of M. Marmontel. 12mo. 2 vols. 6 s. ſewed. *Bew.*

Laura Valmont. Written by a Lady. 12mo. 2 s. 6d. ſewed. *Dilly.*

The Ducheſs of York: an Engliſh ſtory. 12mo. 2 vols. 6 s. ſewed. *Lane.*

The expedition of Little Pickle; or the pretty plotter. ſmall 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Symonds.*

The blind child, or Anecdotes of the Wyndham Family. Written for the uſe of young people. By a Lady. 12mo. 2 s. ſewed. *Newbery.*

Memoirs of a Scots heireſs. Addreſſed to Rt Hon. Lady Catharine ****. By the Author of Conſtance. 12mo. 3 vols. 9 s. ſewed. *Hookham.*

Eugenia and Adelaide. 12mo. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Dilly*

Miſcellaneous.

Intereſting anecdotes of Henry IV. of France. Containing ſublime traits and lively ſallies of wit of that monarch; digeſted into chronological order, and forming a complete picture of the life of that amiable and illuſtrious hero. Tranſlated from the French. crown 8vo. 2 vols. 6 s. boards. *Debrett.*

The French conſtitution; with remarks on ſome of its principal articles; in which their importance in a political, moral, and religious point of view, is illuſtrated; and the neceſſity of a reformation in church and ſtate in Great Britain enforced. By Benjamin Flower. 8vo. 6 s. boards. *Robinſons.*

Obſervations and remarks in a journey through Sicily and Calabria, in 1791: with a poſtſcript, containing ſome account of the ceremonies of the laſt holy week at Rome, and of a ſhort excurſion to Tivoli. By the Rev. Brian Hill, A. M. late of Queen's College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Earl of Leven and Melvill. 8vo. 7 s. 6 d. boards. *Stockdale.*

An eſſay on archery: deſcribing the practice of that art, in all ages and nations. By Walter Michael Moſeley, Eſq. 8vo. 7 s. boards. *Robſon.*

Narrative of the operations of the Britiſh army in India, from April 21. to July. 16. 1791. With a particular account of the action on May 15. near Seringapatam. 4to. 4 s. ſewed. *Faden.*

A ſketch of ſome late arrangements, and a view of the riſing reſources, in Bengal. By Thomas Law, Eſq; late a member of the council of revenue in Fort William. 8vo. 5 s. boards. *Stockdale.*

The jockey club: or, A ſketch of the manners of the age. part 2. 8vo. 4 s. ſewed. *Symonds.*

Plays and Poetry.

The fugitive: a comedy. As it is performed at the King's Theatre, Haymarket. By Joſeph Richardſon, Eſq; barriſter at law. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. *Debrett.*

Abelard to Eloiſa: a poem. By Mr Jerningham. 4to. 1 s. 6 d. *Robſon.*

Sonnets from Shakeſpeare. By Albert. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. *Debrett.*

For the year 1792. To the academicians. Bad pictures placed in a good light. By Sir Solomon Gundy, LL. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. R. A. et M. P. 4to. 1 s. 6 d. *Ridgway.*

Elegy written in a London church-yard. 4to. 1s. *Bell.* Oxford ſtreet.

Monody written at Matlock, October 1791. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles. 4to. 1s. 6d. *Dilly.*

The diſcarded ſpinſter; or, A plea for the poor, on the impolicy of ſpinning jennies. A poem. 4to. 1s. 6d. *Brodie.*

An heroic epiſtle to Thomas Paine. 4to. 1s. *Richardſon.*

The conſpiracy of kings; a poem: addreſſed to the inhabitants of Europe, from another quarter of the world. By Joel Barlow, Eſq. author of "advice to the privileged orders," and of "the viſion of Columbus." 4to. 1s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

The invitation, or urbanity: a poem. For the benefit of a Sunday ſchool. By the author of Wenſley-dale. 4to. 2s. *Johnſon.*

EDINBURGH.

Parental duties, illuſtrated and enforced from the Word of God, in three ſermons, preached to a church of Chriſt, Richmond Court, Edinburgh. 1s. *Hutchiſon, Gray, &c.*

The qualifications of a miniſter, with ſome remarks on the ſubject and manner of teaching. A ſermon, delivered before the ſynod of relief, in the Relief church, Edinburgh, May 15. 1792. by James Dun, miniſter of the goſpel in Kilſyth. 6d. *Laing.*

Johnſton's journey to the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, a new edition. 3s. bound. *Laurie & Symington.*

SIR, *Bath, April 7.*

HAD your old friend and correſpondent Dr Johnſon been living, he would have lent an attentive ear to the following *ſecond ſighted ſtory*. It ſeems that Catharine de Medicis was weak enough to hearken to thoſe crafty knaves of her, and even our days, called ſorcerers, fortune-tellers, conjurers, &c. and being deſirous of knowing what men were to wear the crown of France in future days, ſhe ſent for the cunning man, or principal ſorcerer of Paris, to attend her; who, after having drawn himſelf and the Queen within his circle of ſcience, ſhewed Catharine, in the glaſs over her chimney, the portraits of Henry IV. Louis XIII. Louis XIV. and four Jeſuits, ſtruggling for a crown, which they were holding over their own heads! He then informed the Queen, that, after the reign of thoſe three kings, a troop of Jeſuits would ſeize upon the crown, and govern the kingdom themſelves! By what artifice this conjuror could cauſe thoſe kings and four Jeſuits thus to appear to Mary in her own *miroir enchanté*, it is not in my power to explain; but that he did perform ſuch a deed can hardly be doubted, when I tell you that a fine copper plate print * now lies before me, and which ſeems to have been engraven at or near the ſame time, and after the following deſcription of it has been read and conſidered; for in it the Queen is repreſented in an elegant attitude, with a crown upon her head, and a long flowing mantle charged from top to bottom with *fleurs-de-lys*. She is looking in the mirror over her chimney, her hands in the attitude of ſurpriſe at three kings, and four Jeſuits who hold a large crown over their own heads near the Queen; the long-bearded conjurer with his wand is ſtooping down to examine the hieroglyphical figures on the margin of his circle, which is decorated with a ſcull, a cat, and an antique burning lamp. Under the print is the following inſcription, *verbatim*:

"On dit, que la Reine Catherine auroit beaucoup de commerce avec les ſorciers et magiciens, qui lui faiſoient voir dans un miroir enchanté ceux qui régneroient en France à l'avenir. Elle vit d'abord Henry IV. enſuitte Louis XIII. après Louis XIV. et enfin une troupe de Jéſuites qui devoient abolir la monarchie, & gouverner eux meſmes. Ce miroir ſe voit encore aujourd'huy dans le palais du roy." *De Leſpointure, tome* iv. p. 363.

Now, had the conjuror brought into the mirror poor Louis XVI. the prophecy would at this day have been almoſt fulfilled; for I have no doubt but that the preſent king will be either chouſed out, or put out, very ſoon, by a troop of Jeſuits.

P. T.

Gent. Mag.

* Qu. Were there any copper-plate engravings in Mary's days? I think not. Beſide, it is finely engraved, and therefore muſt, I think, be of later days.

SIR, *Ipſwich, Aug. 2.*

IT was with ſome ſurpriſe that I obſerved the death of the late Prince Ferdinand, the glorious hero of Minden, and younger brother of the late reigning Duke of Brunſwick, [p. 562.], recorded with ſuch coolneſs and unconcern as to miſtake him for his nephew Charles, the preſent reigning Duke of Brunſwick, who married our ſovereign's ſiſter, and is now at the head of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies on the confines of France.

[The error and correction are both taken from the Gentleman's Magazine.]

IMA-

IMAGINATION's SEARCH *after* HAPPINESS.

[From Fugitive Fables in verse.]

STRUCK with his charms whom all admire,
Whose beauties colder bosoms fire,
IMAGINATION ventur'd forth,
To try if chance she might discover
The haunts of HAPPINESS, her lover,
Nor fear'd the frowns of wit or worth.
No blame could on her choice be thrown,
When once the object's name was known.
To Love's gay temple first she flies,
And darts around her piercing eyes:
"And is my hero here?" she cries—
"Perhaps he may," the god replies.
"But freely search my grove around,
Nor think yourself confin'd;
His name our echoes all resound,
Perhaps his form you'll find."

The Nymph was pleas'd, her search renew'd,
Thro' each soft maze her love pursu'd;
At every turn his name she heard,
And much she hop'd, and much she fear'd,
'Till as she ran with rapid force,
Fair Delicacy check'd her course;
With eye severe the lovely maid
Blush'd for her friend, while thus she said:
"I never thought to see you here;
Without a veil too! fie, my dear!
To seek your lover! and is this
A likely seat for sober bliss?—
Believe my words, and quick recede:
No Happiness lives here indeed."
Imagination stood corrected,
Then swiftly from her presence flew;
And soon her wandering steps directed
T' Ambition's palace, now in view.
Fix'd on a mount of steep ascent
The glittering fabric stood;
The way was slippery as she went,
And wet with human blood.
Her lover's form on high was plac'd
To tempt her steps along;
But when the phantom she embrac'd,
It vanish'd, and was gone.
From hence with trembling haste she sped,
And to the realms of Riches fled:
Consumptive Care, and dropsied Pride,
With ill-fed'd Spleen for here she spied.
Dignity, Pomp, and Power the law,
And Fashion, that keeps fools in awe;
Nor aught was wanting more or less,
Save what she sought for, Happiness.
What has our heroine next to do?
Her journey she began to rue.
For why? we're all at sea again,
No places now remain
To try our fortunes in, 'tis plain;
And yet this foolish luckless love
Would let her have no rest;
Tho' 'gainst it all she could she strove,
Still it would flutter in her breast.
While thus she thought, and would have spoke,
Sudden a voice the silence broke—
"Come to my cot, despairing maid,
'Tis mine alone to give you aid;
Come to my cot, and live with me,
In unreproved pleasures free:
Content, that smooths the bed of age,
Meek Peace, that loves the hermitage,
And Contemplation, hoary sage,
With me long time have deign'd to dwell,
And dignified my homely cell;
If you such company can bear,
And will a while inhabit there,
Nor more your search renew,
Your lover will no longer fly;
'Tis his to court when we deny,
And fly when we pursue."—
The virgin weigh'd, and found her wise,
Nor scorn'd to own herself to blame;
But took fair Piety's advice—
Uncall'd, the lover came.

FAMILIAR EPISTLE *to a* LADY,

When laid up with the Gout.

By THOMAS CLIO RICKMAN.

WHAT tho' the Body be confin'd,
I still can boast the unfetter'd Mind,
Excursive, bold, and free;
No downy flannel wraps it round,
No Gout can render it unsound,
Or stop its flight to thee.

Permit the Bard in humble verse
His friendly greetings to rehearse,
Accept his meed of praise,
Who saw thee studious alone
To follow Virtue's path—disown
Seductive Pleasure's ways.

Believe me, Jane! that Power supreme
Whose blessings are no idle dream,
Will shower them down on those
Who dare at Virtue's shrine to bow,
Who at His altar pay their vow,
Whence all enjoyment flows.

What tho' no wealth or pomp they share,
To them unknown the fuss and care
Which Fashion's children boast;
Theirs is the sunshine of the breast,
With conscious rectitude they're blest,
And this will bless them most.

Think not, confin'd by Pain's rough stroke,
That Illness does the Song provoke,
Or prompts the serious lay;
Thou know'st, 'midst Health's high-beating stream
This still is Clio's darling theme,
Be good if you'd be gay.

This little note a tale shall end;
In Persia's language first 'twas penn'd,
But suits each clime and age;
Its truth the liberal mind declares,
O! were as good each Christian's prayers,
As good each priestly page!

The ſon of Nourhivan one day
A reverend Sage met in his way,
His face towards the Eaſt;
With eyes and arms to heaven uprais'd,
He firſt his bounteous Maker prais'd,
And then this prayer addreſs'd:
"Great God! thy mercies be confin'd
To thoſe thy dictates will not bind,
To ſuch thy bleſſings ſend:
O give the wicked peace and reſt;
The good in being good are bleſt,
Theſe have thee for their friend."

To a POET *in Love with his* COOK-MAID.

Ne ſit ancillæ tibi amor pudori. HOR.

BY conſcious Genius rais'd above the crowd,
Lov'd by each Muſe, with every grace endow'd,
Can greaſy charms fill Poets with deſire?
Love's torch be lit at their own kitchen-fire?
Hymen indignant views the ſtrange embraces,
Behind their fans the coy Nine hide their faces.

Oh would ſome Caravagio's * faithful art
Paint the ſweet form that now ſubdues thy heart;
Rich pearly drops her glowing cheeks adorn,
As on the red roſe ſhine the dews of morn.
To bring her lovely ſhape more fair to view,
In the back ground be ſhelves and dreſſer too;
Round let the enſigns of her ſkill appear,
There the bright ſpit, the ready gridiron here;
Then ſhall each Venus now ſo precious held,
By Venus Culinaria be excell'd!

Yet Satire hold! unblam'd let Poets follow
Th' example of their patron god Apollo.
For he full oft, compell'd by mighty Love,
Forſook for meaner flames the courts above,
And Daphne's ſelf, whom when they chanc'd to quarrel,
The angry god ſaw chang'd into a laurel,
Perhaps was one of that alluring band
Who turn the whirling mop with dext'rous hand.

What tho' th' aſpiring Bard in garret high
Sublimely bold holds converſe with the ſky,
While far below the humbler Cook-maid plies
Her various taſks on roaſt-meat, puddings, pies;
Yet cloſe allied a ſtrong reſemblance reigns
In the Cook's labours and the Poet's ſtrains.
And ſhall not equal praiſe crown each Compeer,
While *that* our *palate* tickles, *this* our *ear*?

If proud he ſtrides along the *Epic* field,
Where all the Nine their mingled laurels yield,
She joins in *Calipee* and *Callipaſh*,
Fiſh, fleſh, and fowl, in one promiſcuous haſh;
If he to *rural ſubjects* condeſcends,
So *milk* and *eggs* ſhe into *Cuſtard* blends;
If with whipt-ſyllabub ſhe charms our ſight,
His *love ſongs* are as frothy and as light;
Short and high-ſeaſoned, more ſevere than civil,
His *Epigram* is very like her *Devil*;
While *Elegy's* ſoft notes, attun'd to woe,
Plaintive and thin like French ſoup-maigre flow;
Ragouts ſhe has, where, as in quaint-wrought Ode,
Much time and patient labour are beſtow'd;
Extempore diſhes for occaſions ſudden,
And *Moral Eſſays* in *hard Suffex pudding*.

Thus ſhines a powerful ſympathy diſplay'd
Triumphant o'er the Poet and the Maid.
Hence ye cenſorious! for in Scandal's ſpite
I hail the Bantling that now ſprings to light.
Sweet child! be thine whate'er can charm the heart,
The father's genius and the mother's art.
E'en now methinks thine infant hands aſpire
To wield the poker, and to ſtring the lyre;
Half Cook, half Poet, great ſhall be thy fame,
To blend both characters thy glorious aim:
Thrice welcome union, for this truth is clear,
That if we do not *eat* we cannot *hear*.

P.

* *Michael Angelo Caravagio, an excellent Painter of low life.*

ODE, *written at Tunbridge Wells, July* 24. 1787.

By Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, Bt.

GOddeſs of the cryſtal ſpring!
Quickly haſte, and with thee bring
All that brightens gloomy day,
All that makes the ſeaſons gay!
Baniſh from the circling hours
Cold, and fleet, and wintry ſhow'rs!
Give to lovely *Rutland* eaſe,
Who ne'er wants the wiſh to pleaſe!
Clavickarde's tender frame improve,
Thrice happy in domeſtic love!
To *Mawbey's* modeſt worth impart
Health, to gladden every heart!
On *Hamilton* thy gifts beſtow,
And bid her cheeks with roſes glow!
And, tho' hard it be to name
The tender, gentle *Aſhburnham*,
Give her, what ſurpaſſes wealth,
Bliſ-ful hours, and blooming health!
And happy be the ſtateſman's lot,
(His war and politics forgot)!
To *North* again his eye-ſight give;
And may he ever cheerful live,
Surrounded by the blooming fair,
Devoid of pain, and free from care!
Around the ſocial table ſit,
Delighting all by mirth and wit!

Hi-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

POLAND.

The Warſaw gazette of July 25. inform us, that the combination of three powerful neighbouring ſtates, while the Poles were left without the aid of a ſingle ally, reduced them to the mortifying neceſſity of agreeing to an accommodation with Ruſſia, to prevent a partition of their territories among their unfeeling, and, we may ſay, treacherous neighbours.

The King, finding not only that his ally the King of Pruſſia had deſerted him, but that he had joined the Empreſs in her ambitious and tyrannical views, called a meeting of the deputies of the different provinces upon July 23. to deliberate on the beſt meaſures to be purſued for the welfare of the country.—Of two evils they were obliged to chooſe the leaſt; either to have their country entirely deſtroyed by the immenſe armies which were over-running it, and perhaps to have their exiſtence as a ſtate annihilated, or to agree to the haughty terms impoſed upon them by their too powerful neighbours.

The King was obliged not only to annul the conſtitution May 3. 1791, and agree to the re-eſtabliſhment of that which exiſted before the revolution, but even to order the army under Prince Poniatowſki to be delivered up to the Ruſſian General Brinicki. This was to take place, according to the agreement, on the 29th July.

Many people, however, have diſſented from the general reſolution. Malachowſki, Potocki, Sapieha, Solticki, &c. refuſed to ſign the re confederation. Upwards of 4000 nobles, and ſeveral others, aſſembled, calling out, "*The Conſtitution without the King!*" They ſought after Malachowſki, Prince Sapieha, Potocki, and Solticki, and carried them round in public.

In the grand dukedom of Lithuania, in particular, a ſpirit of reſiſtance ſtill ſeems to manifeſt itſelf. What a diſgrace to the policy of Europe, that not one ſtate could be found friendly to a cauſe ſo honourable to humanity! It is not many months ſince Europe was on the eve of a general war for a barren territory between the Bog and the Dnieſter, to preſerve the balance of power; and now a whole kingdom has been allowed to fall a victim to the ambition of Ruſſia, without a ſingle ſuſpicion being thrown out by any one power that the ſame balance would be thereby endangered!

Manifeſto or Declaration of Count Malachowſki, Marſhal of the Diet.

Staniſlaus Nalecz, Count Malachowſki, Marſhal of the Diet, and of the Confederation of the Provinces of the Crown, Knight of the Polish orders, &c. appearing in perſon at the territorial Chancery of Warſaw, has freely and voluntarily, in preſence of all the officers of the ſaid chancery, made a declaration of the following tenor:

"In this mournful criſis, when diſorders exiſt which ought to wound the heart of every citizen faithful to his duty; in this fatal moment, when we ſee with grief a powerful foreign force, authoriſed this day, by the adheſion of his Majeſty to the confederation of Targowicz, to deſtroy the work of our regeneration—this ſalutary work, undertaken and atchieved under the auſpices of liberty—this work which the whole nation applauded with tranſport, and which ſhe had ſworn to maintain with all her power:

I yield to the dictates of my conſcience, and conſider it a ſacred duty openly to declare in the face of Heaven, of the whole univerſe, and of all poſterity, that I ſee, and ever ſhall ſee, in the confederation of Targowicz, formed under the protection of, and ſupported by a foreign army, *an act of open deſpotiſm*, contrary to the wiſhes as well as to the intereſts of the nation, and infringing the ſacred rights of all claſſes of citizens; an audacious enterpriſe, which has been preceded by murder and diſaſters, and which will infallibly be followed by anarchy, ſervitude, and the total ruin of the republic.

This proteſt has not for its object to throw out the leaſt reproach againſt any perſon whatſoever.

Inſenſible to all perſonal griefs, and not knowing either reſentment or hatred, my conſcience bears me witneſs, that I never had any deſire but for the glory and welfare of my country; that I have employed myſelf faithfully to the amelioration of its preſent ſtate; that I have never wronged any perſon intentionally; that I never attempted, by the help of a vile dependency, to ſecure the protection of any foreign court, or ever affected to defy any of them; and that, always faithful to the obligations my ſituation impoſed, I have endeavoured to fulfil my taſk with the moſt ſcrupulous exactitude.

Full

Full of this confidence, and fortified with the purity of my intention, I ſubmit to the Divine juſtice the deſtinies of my country, and the proceedings of thoſe whoſe pleaſure it has been to do hurt to the republic. I declare further, that the preſent diet and the confederation ſubſiſt in all their vigour—that the act of ſuſpenſion of the aſſembly gave to his Majeſty the unlimited right of convoking the diet whenever the neceſſities of the ſtate require it—that this convocation has not taken place, and that, inſtead of terminating in the uſual manner this firſt legiſlative aſſembly, they have, contrary to the expreſs will of all its members, acceded to a new one formed at Targowicz, and which declares the others null and illegal.

Seeing then my country threatened with the greateſt evils, and not being willing my conſcience ſhould reproach me in any thing, I think myſelf obliged to inform my fellow citizens of all the fatal ills with which they have been threatened.

Oh nation, that I bear in my boſom! Oh my dear co-patriots! I partake of your misfortunes, but I cannot ſoften them. Alas! there only remains for me to offer you tears; my fidelity and my inviolable attachment are known to you. Nothing can diminiſh or deſtroy them; but I cannot give you any more proof of them, as they have deprived me of the means.

S. N. MALACHOWSKI,
Marſhal of the Diet."

Another proteſt to the ſame purport has been entered by Prince Caſimir Sapieha, Marſhal of the confederation of the grand duchy of Lithuania, and regiſtered in the acts of the territorial chancery of the duchy, at the palace of the King at Warſaw.

RUSSIA.

M. Genet, the French chargé des affairs, has been diſmiſſed, after having received the following note: "The diſorder and anarchy which have for ſome time prevailed in France, to the prejudice of that authority which foreign powers were accuſtomed to acknowledge, and which are manifeſted every day more and more by new exceſſes, have at length determined the Imperial court of Ruſſia to ſuſpend the intercourſe and correſpondence which it formerly kept up with that kingdom, until his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed in all thoſe rights and prerogatives aſſigned to him by human and divine laws. On theſe conſiderations, after having recalled from Paris her miniſter plenipotentiary, and her charge des affairs, who remained there ſome time, her Majeſty thinks that the preſence of the Sieur Genet, eſtabliſhed under the latter title in her capital, is become not only ſuperfluous, but even intolerable. He is therefore informed, that he muſt quit her capital in eight days, and the ſtates of Ruſſia as ſoon after as poſſible."

ITALY.

Mr Gavin Hamilton having ſome time ſince got permiſſion from the Pope to dig in ſearch of edifices that have been overwhelmed by earthquakes, and cities that have been ſunk by various convulſions of nature, has been very ſucceſsful in his firſt experiment in the neighbourhood of Rome. He has hit upon the ruins of Gabia, and the workmen every day diſcover curioſities of ſuch a nature as will be highly acceptable to the *Virtuoſi*, and promiſe to throw new lights on ancient manners.

In a letter to Mr Townly, Mr Hamilton ſays, he has found fragments of at leaſt 200 ſtatues, but only twenty two that are worth reſtoring; among the number ſome in very fine preſervation, and very intereſting as to ſubjects; beſides which are many buſts, &c. He got into the public place, ornamented with a portico, pedeſtals, and ſtatues, of the Decurione, and other magiſtrates. What offered next was a very large architrave and freeze, with a long and curious inſcription on it, ſignifying that this palace was built by Polycarpus, to the memory of Domitia, daughter of Domitius Corbulonus. There is likewiſe the donation of this palace, with all the ſtatues and other valuables, to the city of Gabia, on certain conditions. The Prince Borgheſe means to build a muſeum, which is to be called Muſeum Gabianum.

SPAIN.

Since M. d'Aranda has been miniſter, Spain has had no concern in the great movements of Europe. The King has occaſionally indeed granted ſuccours in money to the French princes, but merely as private individuals in temporary diſtreſs. Foreign newſpapers are allowed to be circulated; the ſuperintendant tribunal of police, a kind of civil court of inquiſition, is aboliſhed; and the miniſter is adopting every liberal meaſure to make the people proſperous and happy.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

On July 7. the Preſident informed the Aſſembly, that the order of the day was allotted to the diſcuſſion of the meaſures to be taken for the general ſafety. M. Briſot was to open the buſineſs. M. Lamourette, however, aroſe and informed the Aſſembly, that he had a motion which he wiſhed to make previouſly, which was, "That all thoſe members who both abjured and execrated a republican form of government, or one conſiſting of two Houſes, ſhould riſe." The whole Aſſembly immediately aroſe, and ſolemnly declared, they never would ſuffer, either by the introduction of the republican ſyſtem, or by the eſtabliſhment of two Houſes, any alteration whatever in the conſtitution. A general cry of "Re-union" followed directly. The members who ſat on the ſide formerly denominated the *left*, went and mixed with the members of the oppoſite ſide, who received them with open arms, and in their turn went and placed themſelves on the benches on the left ſide; in fact, all parties mingled together. A deputation of twenty-four members were charged to wait on the King, and acquaint him with the tranſaction. Meſſ. Bazire and Carnot then moved, that the adminiſtrative corps of Paris, and the judiciary corps, ſhould be ſent for and made acquainted with it alſo, that they might communicate it to their fellow citizens; which was ordered accordingly.

Here the deputation returned from the King, and ſoon after the King, accompanied by all his miniſters, entered the Aſſembly amidſt reiterated cries of "*Vive la Nation! Vive le Roi!*" His Majeſty placed himſelf by the ſide of the Preſident, and, addreſſing himſelf to the Aſſembly in a ſhort ſpeech, informed them, that the happy moment which he had ſo long wiſhed for was then arrived; that the nation and the king were as one, and both aimed at one end, the ſalvation of France. He ſaid, ſo eager was he to haſten to the Aſſembly, that it was with the utmoſt impatience he waited for the arrival of the deputies. Here the cries of "*Vive la Nation! Vive le Roi!*" were redoubled, and the King quitted the Aſſembly amidſt the acclamations of the tribunes.

Paris, July 11. In this day's ſeſſion of the National Aſſembly, M. Herault reported from the joint committees on the political ſtate of the nation. Their opinion was, to declare that the country is in danger.

M. Lacipede propoſed the following form of the declaration, which was voted almoſt unanimouſly:

"Numerous bodies of troops are advancing towards our frontiers. All thoſe who abhor liberty are arming againſt our conſtitution. CITIZENS, OUR COUNTRY IS IN DANGER. Let thoſe who are to have the honour of marching the firſt to defend all that they hold moſt dear, always remember that they are Frenchmen, and freemen; let their fellow-citizens maintain at home the ſafety of perſons and of property: let the magiſtrates of the people watch attentively; let all, with the calm courage which is the attribute of true force, wait for the ſignal of the law before they act, and our country will be ſaved."

On the motion of M Vergniaud, the Aſſembly voted

An Addreſs to the French, on the dangers of their country.

"Citizens,

Your conſtitution reſtores the principles of eternal juſtice. A league of kings is formed to deſtroy it. Their battalions are advancing:—they are numerous, under rigorous diſcipline, and long practiſed in the art of war. Do you not feel a noble ardour inflame your courage? Will you ſuffer hordes of foreigners, like a deſtructive torrent, to overflow your fields? Will you ſuffer them to ravage your harveſts; to waſte your country by burning and cruelties; in a word, to load yourſelves with chains dyed in the blood of all you hold moſt dear?

Our armies are not yet complete: an indiſcreet ſecurity too often reſtrained the ardour of patriotiſm. The levies of recruits ordained have not been ſo completely ſucceſsful as your repreſentatives had hoped. Internal troubles, added to the difficulty of our ſituation, cauſe our enemies to give themſelves up to vain hopes, which to you are an inſult.

Haſten, citizens: ſave liberty, and vindicate your glory.

The National Aſſembly declares, that our country is in danger.

Beware, however, of thinking that this declaration is the effect of a terror unworthy of the Aſſembly or of you. You have taken the oath, *To live free or die.* The Aſſembly knows that you will keep it, and ſwears to ſet you the example: but the queſtion is not to brave death; we muſt conquer, and you can conquer, if you abjure your hatreds; if you forget your political diſſentions, if you unite in the common cauſe; if you watch with indefatigable activity your internal enemies; if you prevent all the diſorders, and all the acts of violence to individuals which they excite; if ſecuring within the kingdom the empire of the laws, and anſwering by well-ordered movements the call of your country, you fly to the frontiers, and to our camps, with the generous enthuſiaſm of liberty, and the profound ſentiment of the duties of ſoldier-citizens.

Frenchmen, four years engaged in a ſtruggle againſt deſpotiſm, we adverti ſe you of your dangers, in order to invite you to the efforts neceſſary to ſurmount them. We ſhew

you

you the precipice;—what glory awaits you when you ſhall have overpaſſed it! The eyes of nations are fixed upon you; aſtoniſh them by the majeſtic diſplay of your force, and of a grand character, union, reſpect for the laws, for the chiefs, for the conſtituted authorities, courage unſhaken; and ſoon will Victory crown with her palms the altar of Liberty; ſoon will the nations who are now arming againſt your conſtitution covet to unite themſelves with you by the ties of a ſweet fraternity; ſoon, conſolidating by a glorious peace the baſis of your government, you will reap all the fruits of the Revolution; and in preparing your own happineſs, you will have prepared the happineſs of poſterity."

On the motion of M. Vaublanc the Aſſembly voted—

An Addreſs to the Army.

"Brave Warriors,

The National Aſſembly has juſt proclaimed the danger of our country; this is to proclaim the force of the empire; this is to announce, that French youth will ſoon flock round the ſtandard of Liberty. You will teach them to conquer! you will point them the road to glory.

On the ſignal of danger to your country, you will feel your ardour redoubled. Warriors, let diſcipline guide your motions; that alone is the guarantee of victory. Have that calm and cool courage with which the ſenſe of your force ought to inſpire you.

A true army is an immenſe body put in motion by a ſingle head. It can do nothing without a paſſive ſubordination of rank to rank, from the ſoldier up to the general. Warriors, imitate the devotion of Daſſas, and the courage of the brave Pie. Merit the honours which your country reſerves for thoſe who fight for her; they will be worthy of her and of you.

Forget not that it is your conſtitution that is attacked. The object is, to make you deſcend from the glorious rank of freemen! Well, brave Warriors! the conſtitution muſt triumph, or the French nation muſt be covered with indelible diſgrace.

From all parts your fellow-citizens are preparing to ſecond you. Doubt not of it: there is not a Frenchman who heſitates: there is not one who, in theſe days of peril and of glory, ranks diſhonouring his life by a baſe and ſhameful inaction. How unhappy will be the man who cannot on ſome future day ſay to his children and his fellow-citizens, "I too fought when our liberty was attacked. I ſhared the glory of the day on which the French arms triumphed over our enemies. I defended the ramparts of the city, which they attacked in vain; and on ſuch a day I bled for my country, for liberty and equality."

July 16. The miniſter of foreign affairs notified that he had received diſpatches from Copenhagen. "In theſe, ſaid he, you will ſee confirmed the accounts which I have laid before you of the concert of Pruſſia with Auſtria, and the attempts which theſe two powers are making to draw others into their league." To the letter of the miniſter were ſubjoined two pieces: the firſt a ſolicitation addreſſed to the King of Denmark, to induce him to make war againſt France; in which the two monarchs of Hungary and Pruſſia repreſent to him the French revolution as an outrage againſt all ſovereigns. They ſtate, that the power of this new conſtitution muſt be infallibly overturned by a concert of princes acting rapidly, and with immenſe forces.

The King of Denmark replies, that thoſe powers who are neighbours of France may have reaſon to interfere in its affairs, but that he can have no cauſe to attack a people from whoſe commerce his ſubjects derive a ſource of conſiderable advantage; and that, ſince the acceptance of the conſtitution, the concert of powers can have no fair or proper object. The King of France has no longer any need to be avenged, ſince he believes and profeſſes to be free.

Referred to the diplomatic committee.

M. Pozzo Dibergo made a report on the conduct which the Aſſembly ought to adopt in conſequence of the hoſtility evident on the part of the German electors. The Aſſembly unanimouſly decreed, that the King is charged to repulſe all threatened hoſtility on the part of the powers of Germany, and even to attack thoſe powers who are in a ſtate of war, or who favour our enemies.

July 17. M. Carnot, in the name of the military committee, made a report on the meaſures to be taken during the dangers of the country; which purpoſes,

1ſt. To augment the land army to 450,000 men.

2d. That two diviſions ſhall be drawn from the national *gendarmerie*, which ſhall march againſt the enemy, and which ſhall be replaced by recruits.

3d. That the veterans ſhall ſerve to recruit the army.

4th. A triple regiſter ſhall be opened in the diſtricts, for the inſcription of veterans, of ſoldiers of the line, and of volunteers, by commiſſaries named by the commons in the ſeveral municipalities.

The Aſſembly adopted all theſe articles, leaving it only to the battalions of the national guards to chooſe thoſe that ſhall march.

A deputation of the federates appeared at the bar. The orator declared, that, if the Aſſembly does not ſave the nation, the nation muſt think of ſaving itſelf. He ſpoke [illegible]

denounced great conſpiracies in the court. He inſiſted upon all the *Etats-Majors* of the army being broken; that La Fayette ſhould be decreed in a ſtate of accuſation; that the executive power ſhould be ſuſpended, the judiciary bodies renewed, and a camp of federates eſtabliſhed in the environs of Paris, &c. The effects of this extravagant petition made the Aſſembly entirely forget their late union of parties. The right ſide of the Houſe remonſtrated vehemently; the left, and eſpecially the galleries, ſtifled their remonſtrances with their hiſſes; and, in fine, the petition was actually referred to the committee of twelve.

A letter from the King announced, that, M. Terrier being determined to retire, he had given the *porte-feuille* of the home-department to M de Joly, *ad interim*.

July 17. A letter was read from M. d'Aſſrey, demanding that the third part of the regiment of Swiſs guards ſhould remain in the ſervice about the King's perſon; and adding, that, if they ſhould order the whole body to quit that ſervice, he muſt firſt communicate the buſineſs to the Helvetic body; for, as the ſtipulations had ſecured to theſe troops the prerogatives of the King's guard, they could not deſcend to the rank of troops of the line without ſome degree of indignity. Referred to the diplomatic committee.

July 26. A number of petitioners appeared in ſucceſſion at the bar, and invoked the juſtice of the Aſſembly againſt the executive power.

The following laconic addreſs is one out of the many preſented upon this ſubject:

"We do not appear at your bar in order to demand the ſuſpenſion of the King; that meaſure would perhaps be unconſtitutional; far leſs do we demand the death of any perſon; a free people ought not to thirſt after blood: but we demand the deprivation of the executive power, who has actually invited thoſe very armies which now attack us."

The municipality of Paris appeared at the bar. The Mayor ſaid, that he had been informed, that there had been ſome diſturbances created by the fauxbourgs of Paris, by the federates, and by the national guards of Verſailles; that the *generale* had beat, and that the alarm bells had rung in the Fauxbourg St Antoine; that he had gone there in perſon, and that he had been fortunate enough, by his preſence and his addreſs to the people, to quiet the multitudes, and that, at preſent, tranquillity was likely to be completely reſtored. The Mayor added, that emigrations ſtill went on, and demanded that the eſtates of thoſe who have emigrated ſhould be ſequeſtered, as well as thoſe of the old emigrants.—Admitted to the honour of a ſeat in the Aſſembly.

Mr Hux moved, that the authors of the riots ſhould be brought to a trial. This motion highly diſpleaſed the galleries.—Referred to the committees.

July 27. The Aſſembly paſſed an unanimous decree for the immediate ſale of the eſtates of the emigrants.

July 29. The preſident announced the following letter from M. La Fayette to the miniſter of the home-department.

"If I was aſked concerning my principles, I would reply, "My conduct will atteſt, that I have always co-operated with the Declaration of the Rights of Men;" but as this is not the preſent queſtion, it is expected that I ſhould anſwer as to a matter of fact—which is, whether in quitting the frontiers, and marching towards Paris, I intended to beſiege the city. I anſwer in four words—It—is—not—true. LA FAYETTE.

Camp at Longwi, July 26. 1792, 4th year."

M Luckner has written to the preſident, expreſsly denying that ever he accuſed La Fayette of an intention to march againſt Paris.

July 30. In a debate on the ſervice of the active citizens in the national guard, M. Chabon objected to the privilege which exempts the miniſters of religion from that ſervice. M. Mailhe ſupported him, adding, that the army at Coblentz had in it numbers of refractory prieſts, and that the love of liberty would give zeal to prieſts attached to the conſtitution. M. Couppe, curate of Noyon, declared to the Aſſembly, that the curates conſtantly ſerved during the revolution.

The queſtion was put on this motion; and the Preſident declared that it was negatived. Several members ſaid it was carried; and after ſome debate it was decreed, that prieſts ſhall be ſubject to perſonal ſervice, like all citizens not in the exerciſe of ſome public office.

July 31. The Preſident informed the Aſſembly, that he had received a packet by the poſt, containing a declaration which was iſſued in the name of the Duke of Brunſwick. See p. 379.

In conſequence of a report from the committee of general inſpection, founded upon the conduct and threats of the enemy in regard to the national guards, the Aſſembly paſſed a decree, by which it is declared, "That, if the laws of war are not ſtrictly obſerved in regard to all Frenchmen taken with arms in their hands, all the officers belonging to the enemy, who may be made priſoners, ſhall experience a ſimilar treatment, whatever may be their rank, titles, or diſtinctions; but that the ſoldiery ſhall notwithſtanding continue to be treated as before."

The Aſſembly roſe, and voted this decree by an unanimous acclamation.

The Aſſembly paſſed a decree, by which all

all the inhabitants of France, deſtitute of fire-arms, are henceforth to be armed with pikes, ſimilar to thoſe recommended by Marſhal Saxe.

Auguſt 2. A letter from Admiral Louis-Philippe-Joſeph (Duc d'Orleans) was read, ſtating, that, having been told in April laſt, that his ſervices would not be wanted in the marine, he had obtained leave to ſerve as a volunteer in the army; that, ſince the declaration that "the country is in danger," he had been informed by Marſhal Luckner and M. Biron, that they could not ſuffer any perſon to ſerve under them as a volunteer without an expreſs letter of leave from the King; and that, as the declaration that "the country is in danger" enjoins all public officers to repair to their poſts, he deſired that the miniſter of marine might be directed to point out to what poſts naval officers were to repair.—Referred to the military and marine committees.

The paſſing of the following decree, preſented by the commiſſion of public ſafety, was only ſuſpended by the unanimous and reiterated plaudits of the Aſſembly:

1ſt. Every officer or ſoldier, ſerving under the yoke of deſpotiſm, who ſhall repair to the army of liberty, or any military poſt, public functionary, &c. ſhall receive an annual penſion of 100 livres, of which one-fourth is to be paid in advance; ſhall be admitted to take the civic oath, and ſhall receive a national cockade in token of confraternity and adoption. This penſion, in caſe of death, ſhall be paid to his widow.

2d. All ſuch ſhall be allowed to chuſe the army in which they wiſh to ſerve; and, over and above the ſum of 100 livres, be intitled to the uſual bounty-money on enliſting.

3d. The penſions of all military men, who repair to France, ſhall revert to the ſurvivors, until they amount to 500 livres each.

4th. Thoſe who do not wiſh to be employed as military men ſhall be permitted to retire into the heart of the kingdom; thoſe who are deſirous of ſerving ſhall be admitted to the ſame recompences for their bravery as other French citizens.

5th. The ſum of two millions ſhall be tranſmitted from the miniſter of war, in order to enable him to fulfil theſe engagements.

6th. The National Aſſembly alſo hereby mortgages the ſums ariſing from the ſale of the emigrants property for the payment of the above penſions and engagements.

7th. In caſe France ſhould be unhappily drawn into a war againſt a free nation, exerciſing its own ſovereignty, the military men of that nation ſhall not be intitled to the advantages ariſing from the preſent decree.—

[Loud and repeated plaudits.]

Auguſt 3. M. Petion appeared at the bar, and, in the name of the forty ſections of Paris, demanded, "that the King be declared to have forfeited his crown; and that a miniſtry be elected, into whoſe hands the reins of government ſhall be entruſted until a national convention ſhall have adopted definitive meaſures." This demand was applauded, and referred to the extraordinary committee; and it was afterwards determined, that *the ſubject* ſhall be ſolemnly diſcuſſed and decided on Thurſday next.

Auguſt 4. On the motion of M. Charlier, it was decreed, that all religious houſes whatever ſhould be ſold, for the benefit of the nation.

On the motion of M. Briſſot, it was decreed, that the committee of inquiry ſhould, on Monday next, bring in a report concerning M. la Fayette.

One of the ſecretaries read the following reſolutions entered into by the Section *de Mauconſeil*:

"The citizens, who have deliberated on a vote which will be preſented to the Aſſembly to-morrow, declare that *they will no longer recognize Louis XVI. for their king*:

"That they will repair to the National Aſſembly on Sunday, in order to notify this reſolution, reſerving to themſelves the right to come to a future and final determination, according to the anſwer they ſhall receive.

"The citizens who have deliberated, addreſs the fruits of their deliberation to the municipality, and all the popular ſocieties; they invite all the citizens to riſe, and demand from the legiſlature, whether it finds itſelf ſufficiently ſtrong to ſupport the ſtate, and not to quit the bar of the National Aſſembly without having obtained that determination which the urgency and greatneſs of the danger requires.

"Let us unite, let us retract the oath into which we were ſurpriſed in favour of Louis XVI. It would be criminal in us to perſevere in an allegiance ſo hurtful to liberty."

M. Cambon obſerved, that ſuch proceedings as theſe would infallibly tend to diſorganize the empire; and the Aſſembly inſtantly annulled the unconſtitutional *arrêt* of the ſection of Mauconſeil.

A grenadier appeared at the bar, and declared, that many of his comrades had diſgraced their corps, *by ſubmitting to guard the* KING, *and kiſſing the hand of his* WIFE. He ſaid, that others of his comrades, full of indignation at ſuch a degrading ſervice, were coming to depoſit their caps on the table. M. Girardin unfortunately obſerved, that, by the law, no petition can be preſented by more than twenty people. As quick as lightning the inflammables exploded. "To the abbey priſons! To the ſcaffold! Down with Girardin!" &c. re-echoed on all ſides. M. Girardin,

Girardin, who was in the tribune, as ſoon as the ſtorm was over, went on. Another ſtorm! during which a grenadier ruſhes into the hall, tears off his épaulette, then his uniform to pieces, throws the rags among the auguſt diet, and vaniſhes out of the hall.

Aug. 5 The ſection de la Bibliotheque appeared to demonſtrate the falſehood of M. Petion's aſſertion, that his petition for dethroning the King contained the ſentiments of the citizens of Paris. The ſpokeſman was interrupted by the vociferations of the people in the galleries, and the members themſelves were groſsly inſulted; a great number of whom, ſitting on the right hand, aroſe together, and made a movement towards the door of the hall, ſaying, that the freedom of debate was at an end. M. Vaublanc aſcended the tribune, and delivered an harangue on the ſituation of the auguſt diet. He ſaid, it would be extremely proper that the auguſt repreſentatives ſhould quit Paris, and remove to ſome other place, if they muſt thus be inſulted by the galleries.

Referred to the inſpectors of the hall, to contrive and report ſome method of doing what is impoſſible, ſhutting the mouths of a multitude of French men, women, and children.

A petition was read from the citizens of the ſection of the Arſenal, declaring the propoſition of dethroning the King to be unconſtitutional, in caſe it was to be followed by the proviſional ſuſpenſion of the royal power. They alſo diſapproved of the addreſs of the commonalty of Paris to the French army

Auguſt 8. M. Debry, in the name of the extraordinary commiſſion, brought in a report concerning the conduct of M. la Fayette.

He obſerved, that the gravity of the accuſation, the eminent ſituation occupied by the accuſed citizen, and the dangerous influence of a culpable indulgence, all contributed to render this a ſubject of high importance.

The extraordinary commiſſion had beheld with great ſorrow a man inveſted with a place of high confidence, whoſe only duty, as a ſoldier, was to vanquiſh the enemies of his country, and, as a general, to maintain good diſcipline, and inculcate reſpect for the organs of the national will, provoking a junction with Marſhal Luckner, not to combat the Pruſſians and the Auſtrians, but the pretended factions, who, according to him, governed the National Aſſembly of France.

Full proof of his crimes was, he ſaid, to be found in the apologetic memorial of M. Bureau de Puzy, and in the declaration of M. Guadet, whoſe veracity remained unimpeached, although M. M. Luckner, La Fayette, and Bureau, had lately denied the fact.

He who had appeared at their bar in order to preſent imperative petitions; he who had urged, or at leaſt allowed, his army to deliberate; he who had permitted the miſtaken citizen-ſoldiers to inform him, that they were ready to march againſt the factious within the kingdom; he who had employed an agent to negotiate with M. Luckner; he who had dared to make his troops believe that it was not for the conſtitution they were fighting—ought to be delivered over to the arm of juſtice, and puniſhed as a traitor! The project againſt the Aſſembly was indeed equally weak and execrable; but ambition never calculates the means, nor avows a crime ſo full of horror, ſave when it is accompanied and veiled by means of ſucceſs.

After this, the reporter concluded, that it was their opinion, that a decree of accuſation ought inſtantly to be paſſed againſt M. La Fayette. [*Loud plaudits from the galleries.*]

M. Paſtoret obſerved, that, when the commiſſion deliberated on this ſubject, there were only fifteen members preſent, eight of whom only voted for the decree of accuſation.

M. Vaublanc undertook the defence of M. La Fayette. He inſiſted that there was no poſitive law which prohibited military petitions; and that, if M. La Fayette was criminal in coming to Paris, M. M. Luckner, Biron, &c. were equally ſo

M. Briſſot ſupported the report of the committee in a long and eloquent ſpeech; after which, the queſtion being called for, and the nominal appeal inſiſted upon, the numbers appeared as follows: For the decree of accuſation 206. Againſt it 424. Majority in favour of M. La Fayette 218.

Auguſt 9. To commence this memorable ſitting with ſome preparatory motions, expreſſive of general expectancy, M. Lamarck roſe, and ſaid, that the Aſſembly, being on the point of ſitting in judgement on the grand queſtion of the depoſition, it ought no doubt to put itſelf in that high ſituation which becomes it at the preſent awful criſis. With this preamble he made the following motions:

1. The Aſſembly declares itſelf permanent.

2. The Aſſembly ſhall watch over the operations of the miniſtry with all poſſible activity.

3. Efficacious meaſures ſhall be taken to cauſe all ſtrangers, who have not been houſekeepers for a year, to quit Paris, the federates only excepted.

4. Commiſſaries ſhall be nominated by the Aſſembly, to examine the ſtate of the frontiers.

The third of theſe articles, relative to all ſtrangers except federates being made to quit Paris, met with conſiderable oppoſition. It was ſaid to be a ſtrange way of eſtabliſhing liberty and tranquillity in the capital, to retain thoſe only who had, ſince their arrival, raiſed the greateſt commotions in it. Nevertheleſs, the whole plan of the decree

was ſo far received, as to be referred to the extraordinary commiſſion.

The decree of yeſterday upon M. La Fayette's affair was followed by outrages on the perſons of the members who voted for him, which, to many of them, were very near ending fatally, and they are not yet ſafe from the fears of the mob.—We may have an idea of this from the following facts, taken out of a great number of letters written by the ſufferers, the reading of which took up moſt of the morning.

M. Meziere writes, that, as he was going out of the Aſſembly, a furious woman ran at him with a knife, from which he ſaved himſelf by running between the national guards. M. Raynard Beaucaron was threatened with the *lanterne*; as ſoon as he ſtepped out of the hall of the Aſſembly, they ſeized on him, and were dragging him along to the fatal cord, when he was reſcued by ſome active and more humane men who happened to be mixed in the crowd. A third letter from M. Frontiere ſtated, that, as he and M. Dumolard were going home, they were pelted with all manner of filth, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves from more fatal outrages, by running into a guard room, whence one of the federates would have thruſt him back, but for the interpoſition of others of the guard.

A number of other letters from deputies complained of the ſame kind of inſults and danger, and all inſiſting upon the neceſſity of re-eſtabliſhing liberty of deliberation in the Aſſembly. M. Vaublanc, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf yeſterday as the advocate of M. La Fayette, after relating the danger he had undergone, made ſome motions on the neceſſity of the Aſſembly's delivering itſelf from this ſeditious faction by moving from Paris, and of calling the procureur-general Syndic to the bar, to conſult upon the means of maintaining tranquillity in the capital.

EAST INDIES.

The following extract from the Madras Courier gives an account of the principal operations of the army from the action of Feb. 6. [p 354.] till peace was concluded

On the 18th of February every thing was in readineſs to commence our approaches, and his Lordſhip had determined to break ground in the evening; to facilitate this meaſure, and give every poſſible ſecurity to the troops employed in this arduous ſervice, it was reſolved to create a diverſion on the oppoſite ſide of the fort.

In purſuance of this excellent plan, the river was explored to the weſtward, in order to diſcover a ford for the Bombay army, which it was intended ſhould croſs in the night, and attack the enemy encamped on the ſouth ſide of the fort, but as no proper ford could be found, the object in that matter was relinquiſhed, and diſpoſition immediately made to proſecute it in another direction from Coll Baug.

The troops deſtined for this important enterpriſe, were his Majeſty's 71ſt reg. and the 13th battalion of Bengal Sepoys. They marched from their ground about eight, and croſſed the river about half paſt eight o'clock, under the command of Major Dalrymple; and croſſing the Cavary, kept along its ſouthern banks until about half paſt ten; when they recroſſed it, and were then within one mile of the enemy's cavalry encampment, which extended cloſe along the glacis, on the ſouth face of the fort, and under cover of its guns. Here the detachment halted, in conformity to the orders it had received, and the advance, conſiſting of the light infantry, and three battalion-companies of the 13th, the whole under the command of Captain James Robertſon of the 71ſt, moved on to the camp of the enemy. To evade the vigilance of the enemy's videts, was Captain Robertſon's firſt conſideration; and his ſucceſs in this idea was equal to his warmeſt wiſhes. He led his brave party undiſcovered into the midſt of the enemy; a dreadful ſlaughter immediately enſued, and ſo complete was the ſurpriſe, that numbers were actually put to death before the alarm was given.

Captain Robertſon purſued his blow, and followed the enemy, who flew from one place to the other in the utmoſt confuſion, not knowing where to ſeek ſhelter; and after having continued in their camp upwards of an hour and a half, putting to the bayonet every one he met with, and drawing the entire attention of the garriſon to that point, he returned and joined the detachment about two o'clock in the morning, and the whole returned to camp by the break of day without the loſs of a man.

On the part of the enemy not leſs than 200 men and 100 horſes were killed, and a great proportion of courſe were wounded. Among the number of brilliant actions which have given ſucceſs to our exertions during the preſent war, there is no one in which bravery and good conduct have been more conſpicuous than the one in which Captain Robertſon has ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed himſelf. The behaviour of the troops under his command demands the higheſt encomiums; the

the camp of the enemy was ſtrewed with rich plunder, and a number of horſes ſtood at their piquets, and no one to oppoſe the taking of them.—But their orders were not to plunder, and their obedience was implicit, for not a ſingle article was touched: ſuch is the effect of good diſcipline on good ſoldiers.

At the ſame time that Major Dalrymple received his orders, others were iſſued for a working party, which conſiſted of all the pioneers of the army, and 250 Europeans, and 500 Sepoys, furniſhed by the Bombay lines, and covered by his Majeſty's 36th regiment, and the third Bengal battalion of Sepoys. The whole moved off a little after ſun-ſet to ground marked out for them, and which was about 800 yards from the fort; they commenced their work immediately, and in the courſe of the night carried on a parallel of conſiderable extent. Tippoo, it is very evident, had not the leaſt ſuſpicion of what was doing on this ſide; his whole thoughts were occupied with the attack on his camp; the working party, therefore, purſued their labours without interruption till the morning, by which time they had got under ſufficient cover to protect them from the ſhot of the fort. It was nearly ſun-riſe before the enemy obſerved the work which had been thrown up during the night, and then, for the firſt time they penetrated his Lordſhip's views in detaching Major Dalrymple.

They immediately began a very heavy cannonade from all the guns that could be brought to bear upon the trenches, and which in the commencement were only a few, but they increaſed very rapidly; however they did no execution, and the parallel was completed ſufficient to contain two battalions, and an approach ran on towards the ſpot fixed on for the batteries with the loſs of three or four people wounded. Such were the glorious conſequences of the diviſion on the other ſide. Had it not been for the maſterly manner in which his Lordſhip's plans had been carried into execution, the working party would, in all probability, have been diſcovered early in the evening, and then from the expoſed ſituation of the ground, our loſs muſt inevitably have been very conſiderable, and the work itſelf greatly impeded. On the 19th, a ford having been diſcovered about three miles from the weſtern angle of the fort, the Bombay army began to croſs over about eight o'clock in the morning, preceded by its reſerve, conſiſting of his Majeſty's 73d and 75th regiments, and two Bombay battalions of Sepoys, under the command of Colonel Hartley.

The inſtant the Colonel had reached the oppoſite banks, he advanced quickly towards a ruinous village, ſituated on a riſing ground, and obtained poſſeſſion of it without oppoſition; although a conſiderable body of the enemy's horſe had appeared, as if intending to diſpute the point with him, they afterwards wheeled about to watch the motions of the General, who croſſed the river without interruption, and took up his ground of encampment without oppoſition. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the whole of the enemy's cavalry were in motion, ſupported by a body of light infantry pouring in their rockets, while the cavalry hovered round, apparently watching an opportunity to charge.

About three o'clock Tippoo appeared in perſon at the head of his cavalry, and the whole was ſtrengthened by a party of infantry, and two guns from the fort. He continued out the remaining part of the day, when finding he could not effect any purpoſe, he drew off his troops in the evening, and in the night ſent off all his baggage that was on this ſide the Myſore, under an eſcort of cavalry, and accompanied by his camp followers. On the 20th inſtant, a ſmall party only of Tippoo's troops were to be ſeen, and they were crowded cloſe under the walls of the fort, and a battery had been conſtructed at their extremity. The fort kept up an inceſſant fire on our works during the whole of the day, but without any material execution.

About twelve o'clock we perceived the eſcort returning from Myſore; they ſoon after joined the troops encamped on the glacis. The afternoon was employed by the enemy in ſending baggage out of the fort to the encampment, ſeemingly in great confuſion. In the evening the whole was in motion, and the baggage, amongſt which was a number of elephants and camels, then took the road to Myſore, under an eſcort of cavalry. On the 21ſt, nothing very material occurred; the fort kept up a very heavy fire as uſual againſt our works, without effect. Tippoo was obſerved looking with great earneſtneſs at our approaches; which, during the laſt night, proceeded ſlowly, but ſecurely.

On the 22d in the morning, General Abercromby detached a party to diſlodge

lodge the enemy from a work they had thrown up on that ſide of the river on which he was encamped. This poſt was ſituated at equal diſtances between the General's lines and the fort of Seringapatam, about 1600 yards from each. Our party ruſhed on with the greateſt impetuoſity; and Tippoo's people, unable to reſiſt, fell back and yielded up the place, of which we remained in quiet poſſeſſion for ſome time; the fort, however, continued to fire.—About twelve o'clock the firing from the fort ſlackened, and a very large body of the enemy were ſeen puſhing for the poſt, and ſo rapid were their motions, and ſo very powerful were their numbers, that our party was obliged to fall back to a deep nullah, which they did in the greateſt good order, and the enemy retook poſſeſſion, whilſt Tippoo in perſon appeared to ſupport them, at the head of a large body of infantry, with four field pieces. In the mean time, General Abercromby advanced a body of troops from his line to cover the party who, on perceiving this reinforcement, daſhed forward into the work, and ſoon drove the enemy out of it; but as they were not ſufficiently numerous to occupy the whole extent of the poſt, the enemy outflanked them, and advancing under the fire of their field pieces and ſhowers of rockets, again forced the poſt, and our people again fell back to the nullah, where they remained until they received a further reinforcement, when forming the line, they advanced once more upon the enemy, who having maintained their ground with great obſtinacy, keeping up a heavy fire of muſquetry, were at length obliged to give way, and retreated with precipitation. However, after running a few paces, they faced about, gave their fire, and then retired ſlowly, and in good order.

Whilſt Tippoo's infantry were thus nobly contending for the prize of glory at the advanced poſt, cavalry to the amount of about 5000 drew up in the plain, for the purpoſe of preventing reinforcements from the lines; but although our detachments had nearly one mile of plain to paſs over, they dared not interrupt them, ſo completely were they in check to two of our ſix pounders.

But juſtice calls for the tribute due to bravery; and, whilſt the valour of our troops ſhines ſuperiorly conſpicuous, the conduct of the enemy merits admiration and applauſe; during the whole of the day each party ſignalized themſelves by brilliant atchievements; our troops found, under every diſadvantage, they were oppoſed by numbers in the proportion of ten to one, and ſeveral guns upon a cavalier of the fort plunged their ſhot into the work, which the cavalier commanded.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, the main body of the enemy began to retire into the fort, drawing off their guns at the ſame time, and leaving our troops in poſſeſſion of their poſt and their well-earned honours.

Some deſerters who came over to us in the evening ſay, the enemy loſt upwards of 1000 men. Our loſs amounts to about 150 killed and wounded; among the latter are three officers.

In the courſe of the laſt night very great progreſs was made in our approaches, and two or three days will be ſufficient to complete the whole.—Tippoo is in his works, going his rounds every day; and as he comes oppoſite to the batteries, he generally makes a conſiderable halt to ſee how they are going on.

The Pettah and Coll Baug are of much importance to us; they are perfectly tranquil, and as to their ſecurity, the former is defended by 21 pieces of cannon, covered by a body of troops that Tippoo dares not diſturb.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, July 4. The letters of which the following are copies, were this day received over land from the Eaſt Indies, via Buſſorah.

Letter from Lord Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakely, &c. at Madras, dated Feb. 24.

SIR,

Being very much hurried, I have only time to tell you that preliminaries were ſettled late laſt night; that a ceſſation of hoſtilities has taken place this day, and that two of Tippoo's ſons are expected in our camp this evening.

I tranſmit a tranſlation of the preliminary articles.—I am, &c.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES.

1. One half of the dominions which were in the poſſeſſion of Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the preſent war, ſhall be ceded to the allies, adjacent to their reſpective boundaries, and agreeably to their ſelection.

2. Three crores and thirty lacks of Sicca rupees ſhall be paid to the allies, agreeably to the following particulars, viz.

Firſt, one crore and ſixty five lacks ſhall be paid immediately in pagodas, or gold mohurs, or rupees of full weight

and

and ſtandard, or in gold or ſilver bullion.

Second, the remainder, one crore and ſixty-five lacks, at three inſtalments, not exceeding four months each, in the three coins before mentioned.

3. All ſubjects of the four ſeveral powers who may have been priſoners from the time of the late Hyder Ally Khan to the preſent period, ſhall be fairly and unequivocally releaſed.

4. Until the due performance of the three articles above mentioned, two of the three eldeſt ſons of Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be given as hoſtages, on the arrival of whom a ceſſation of hoſtilities ſhall take place.

5. When an agreement, containing the articles above written, ſhall arrive, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of Tippoo Sultaun, counter agreements ſhall be ſent from the three powers; and, after the ceſſation of hoſtilities, ſuch a definitive treaty of perpetual friendſhip as ſhall be ſettled by the ſeveral parties, ſhall be adjuſted and entered into.

[The above is followed by copies of two letters from Sir Charles Warre Malet, reſident at Poona; the one to the chairman of the ſecret committee of the court of directors — the other to Lord Cornwallis; acquainting him of his having had the honour of the audience of the Peſhwa, to communicate more fully the articles of the peace, and aſſuring him of the Peſhwa and his miniſters entire approval of the preliminary articles, and their high ſatisfaction with all the meaſures of his Lordſhip. In Sir Charles's letter to the chairman he ſpeaks thus of Lord Cornwallis:

"Accept, Sir, my moſt hearty congratulations on events ſo glorious to our country, and ſo truly honourable to the Company's government, under the great and good man by whom it is adminiſtered, who having conquered the enemy by the ſuperiority of his genius, and the force of his arms, has gained the affections and reſpect of our allies by his wiſdom, moderation, and equity; who, by ſtopping ſhort in the intoxicating career of victory, has ſacrificed every paſſion to the dictates of true patriotiſm, and of the moſt inflexible integrity, and conveyed to the world a ſublime example of conquering to correct, not to deſtroy.

It is ſcarce leſs matter of exultation, that his Lordſhip's wiſdom ſhould have commanded the moſt unequivocal confidence and reſpect of the allies, than that the matchleſs vigour of his arms ſhould have enabled him to convince the enemy of his generoſity.

Both the Peſhwa and the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan have been induced, by his Lordſhip's very high character, to expreſs their wiſh of a perſonal acquaintance; but I know not at preſent whether circumſtances will admit of their meeting. In the event of its being found convenient, it might tend to cement the cordiality of the different States."]

The illuſtrious hoſtages of Tippoo arrived in camp the 27th of February. About twelve o'clock, the works of the fort of Seringapatam were crowded with an innumerable multitude of people, and the Sultaun was plainly diſcovered among them. In a few minutes afterwards, the young Princes made their appearance; they were conducted from the iſland to a large pavilion pitched for their reception near Sibbald's redoubt, about a mile from the fort.

Here they were received by Sir John Kennaway, who attended them, accompanied by an eſcort, to head quarters.

On entering the camp, they were ſaluted with 19 guns, and the part of the line they paſſed was under arms, and the officers ſaluted. Lord Cornwallis received them in his tent, which was guarded by a battalion of ſepoys, and they were then formally delivered to his Lordſhip, by Gullam Ally Beg, the Sultaun's Vackeel, as hoſtages for the due performance of the treaty.

The ſpectacle was grand and affecting, and impreſſed all preſent with feelings not eaſily delineated. It was a proud ſcene to the conquerors, and moſt humiliating to the vanquiſhed.

An awful ſilence for a moment prevailed; and every one ſeemed abſorbed in the tumult of ideas which the occaſion naturally called forth.

At length, Gullam Ally approaching Lord Cornwallis, much agitated, thus emphatically addreſſed his Lordſhip:

"Theſe children," pointing to the young princes, whom he then preſented, "were this morning the ſons of the Sultaun, my maſter; their ſituation is changed, and they muſt now look to your Lordſhip as their father."

The tender and affectionate manner in which his Lordſhip received them, ſeemed to confirm the truth of the expreſſion.

The attendants of the young Princes appeared aſtoniſhed, and their countenances

nances were highly expreſſive of the ſatisfaction they felt in the benevolence of his Lordſhip.

Some converſation took place between his Lordſhip and the Vakeels of Tippoo, in which the latter declared that the termination of the war diffuſed happineſs throughout all ranks of people; and after ſitting a few minutes he retired, accompanying the young Princes to their tents, under an eſcort of a party of our troops, which remained with them as their guard.

Before they took leave, his Lordſhip preſented a gold watch to each of them as a mark of his regard.

The next morning his Lordſhip made them a viſit at their tents, which are pitched near to the left of Tippoo's redoubts.

The body-guard and ſpearmen of the Princes formed an avenue of conſiderable extent from the tent of ceremony, which is ſpacious and very magnificent.

His Lordſhip alighted at the end of the avenue and walked up to the tent, ſaluted as he paſſed by the Prince's guards.

They met his Lordſhip at the entrance, and by their reſpectful behaviour ſhewed that they held in pleaſing remembrance the kind attention his Lordſhip had ſhewn to them.

At the extremity of the tent, and ſomewhat elevated, a number of chairs were placed; here his Lordſhip ſeated himſelf with the eldeſt Prince on his right hand, and the younger on his left.

Sir John Kennaway ſat on one ſide of the Princes, and Mr Cherry on the other, as his Lordſhip's interpreters. The Vakeels of Tippoo, of whom one was the perſon ſent ſome time ago on an embaſſy to Conſtantinople, and thoſe of the Nizam and the Mahrattas, arranged themſelves in the ſame order, ſo that the whole formed a ſemicircle.

After a converſation of about an hour, in which the Conſtantinople ambaſſador bore a conſiderable ſhare, his Lordſhip embraced the Princes, and gave to the eldeſt a fuſee richly mounted, and to the youngeſt an elegant caſe of piſtols; in return, each of them preſented his Lordſhip with a ſword, who immediately afterwards withdrew, leading a Prince in each hand to the extremity of the rich carpet, which was ſpread on the ground, and embracing them with the utmoſt cordiality.

They are fine boys; the eldeſt is about eleven years old, and appears to be very quick, ſhrewd, and penetrating. He addreſſed his Lordſhip in a very pertinent ſpeech with a great deal of propriety, without any kind of confuſion or embarraſſment; and in the ſame manner, on being deſired by Gullam Ally, he repeated ſome paſſages from the Koran.

The youngeſt is remarkably handſome. His features are very regular and expreſſive, and his countenance mild and open; he is about ſeven years old. They are both very graceful, perfectly correct in their manners, and appear to be extremely well bred. They were dreſſed in white muſlin, and round their necks they wore ſome rows of beautiful pearls, to which were ſuſpended a paſtagon, conſiſting of an emerald and a ruby of conſiderable ſize, ſurrounded with a profuſion of brilliants.

ENGLAND.

The London gazette of July 31. contains a notice from the ſecretary of ſtate's office for the home-department, that his Majeſty hath, in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, cauſed to be eſtabliſhed ſeven ſeveral public offices, and at each of them hath appointed three fit and able perſons, being juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex and county of Surry reſpectively, to execute the office of a juſtice of the peace in the ſaid offices, together with ſuch other juſtices for the ſaid counties reſpectively as may think proper to attend: that is to ſay,

In Queen's-ſquare, Weſtminſter: — Cranley Thomas Kerby, Eſq; Serjeant at law; Henry James Pye, and James Petit Andrews, Eſqrs.

Great Mariborough-ſtreet, near Oxford-road: — Nathaniel Conant, John Scott, and Philip Neave, Eſqrs.

Hatton garden, Holborn: — Richard Clark, Alderman of London; William Blamire, and Aaron Graham, Eſqrs.

Worſhip-ſtreet, Shoreditch: — John Floud, Patrick Colquhoun, and William Gaſcoigne, Eſqrs.

Lambeth-ſtreet, Whitechapel: — William Wickham, and Rice Davies, Eſqrs. and the Rev. Henry Reynett.

The High-ſtreet, Shadwell: — George Story, Richard Ford, and John Staples, Eſqrs.

Union-ſtreet, Southwark: — Gideon Fournier, Benjamin Robertſon, and Jonathan Stonard, Eſqrs.

The Commiſſioners of the Land Revenue wind up their 12th and laſt report

port in the following words: "After an attentive conſideration of the eſtates of the crown in different parts of England, and taking every means to obtain information of the value which we could, without incurring a very great expence, wiſhing to draw the attention of government to the care and improvement of them, and at the ſame time to avoid the danger of holding out any extravagant expectation, we give it as our opinion, that, under careful management, and following the plan we have ſuggeſted, the demiſed eſtates of the crown may, at the expiration of the preſent leaſes, be expected to yield an income of at leaſt 200,000 l. a-year."

London, Aug. 1. A numerous and reſpectable meeting was held at the London Tavern, to conſider of the propriety of affording pecuniary ſuccour to the King and people of Poland. W. Smith, Eſq; M. P. was called to the chair, who in an impreſſive and moſt forcible manner, ſtated the preſent ſituation of the virtuous Poles, ſtruggling for liberty; and, without ſpeaking in terms which his heart would ſuggeſt of her who oppreſſed and deſtroyed them, he ſaid he ſhould only venture to aſſert, there was a concurrent ſentiment of all in this land of freedom to aſſiſt and ſupport in their noble cauſe, and the maintenance of their moſt juſt rights, a king and people ſo cruelly oppreſſed. Mr Sheriff Coombe then roſe, and moved a ſet of reſolutions, which were ſeconded by Mr Sheriff Anderſon, and which paſſed unanimouſly. A very large ſubſcription was immediately entered into, and a committee of truſtees and managers of the money appointed. The chairman, in the courſe of his ſpeech, read ſeveral letters he had received from the firſt characters, approving the meeting. There was one in particular from the Lord Mayor, lamenting that his public avocations prevented his attendance, and another from Mr Wedgwood, deſiring his name to be put down in the ſubſcription for 100 l. and each of his three ſons for 50l. each. The ſubſcription, however, which amounted to ſeveral thouſand pounds, was ſuſpended when the news arrived of the Poliſh Monarch's having been obliged to ſubmit to the terms propoſed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Copies of the following letter have been ſent to all the parochial clergy in the kingdom.

"Rev. Sir, *Navy Pay-Office, Aug.* 1.

In compliance with an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament, I beg leave to incloſe you an abſtract of all the acts now in force, relating to the payment of ſeamen and marines belonging to the royal navy.

Having frequently had occaſion, during the exerciſe of my office as Treaſurer of the Navy, to remark the difficulties which ſeamen, marines, and their reſpective heirs, experienced in recovering the wages to which they were intitled for their paſt ſervices; and having obſerved how liable they were to be impoſed upon by deſigning perſons, under the pretence of aſſiſting them to recover their property; I have been induced to ſubmit to the conſideration of Parliament a plan, as detailed in the three lateſt acts mentioned in the incloſed abſtract, which I truſt will fully meet the wiſhes of government, by giving every poſſible aſſiſtance, encouragement, and protection, to ſeamen themſelves, in the firſt inſtance, and by extending the ſame care and protection to their families after their deceaſe.

By a peruſal of the incloſed, you will perceive that every ſeaman ſerving his Majeſty, has a right to remit home a certain proportion of his pay, for the ſupport of his family during his abſence;—that upon his return from abroad, he is entitled to immediate payment for all his paſt ſervices; — that ſhould he, from infirmity, or bad health, be diſcharged as unfit for the naval ſervice, he is intitled to receive his allowances from the public at the firſt port in G. Britain or Ireland into which he may come, or from the neareſt revenue-officer to his own pariſh. In caſe of his becoming, from length of ſervice or infirmity, a penſioner to the royal hoſpital at Greenwich, you will alſo perceive, that he may receive his penſion from that inſtitution, by bills to be drawn by the governors upon any revenue-officer, whoſe reſidence he may point out as moſt convenient for him to apply for payment.

The benefit of theſe acts further extends, after the deceaſe of ſeamen, to their wives and families; a deſcription of people who, from their want of information and knowledge of buſineſs, are peculiarly liable to impoſition. To enable theſe to recover their property, nothing further is made neceſſary under theſe acts, than a plain letter to the treaſurer of the navy, ſtating their connection or

relation to the deceaſed, and the nature of their expectations from his eſtate: in conſequence of this application, the neceſſary papers and vouchers are ſent from any office to be executed; and, as ſoon after as the proper ſteps for examination can be taken, and the juſtneſs of the claim is admitted, a bill is ſent for the clear balance due, payable by the revenue-officer moſt convenient to the parties, without any fee or reward whatever.

I have thought it neceſſary to ſtate to you theſe advantages of the acts, that you may more diſtinctly perceive their tendency, and be the better qualified to diffuſe a knowledge of the benefit to be derived from them throughout your pariſh; that you may be enabled to call the attention of thoſe under your protection to remark, that while government has connected puniſhments and forfeitures with neglect and diſobedience of orders, it is equally attentive to the comfort, convenience, and protection of thoſe who duly perform their duty; that it not only affords an ample reward to ſuch as enter into the ſervice of their country, but is careful that the benefit ſhould be enhanced by the eaſy manner in which ſuch reward is to be obtained, and by a due attention to the intereſt of their wives and families after their deceaſe

I am, &c. HENRY DUNDAS.

P. S. I beg you will be pleaſed to acknowledge the receipt of this letter; and that you will mention the name of the poſt town neareſt to your pariſh."

Windſor, Aug. 17 This morning, ſoon after five o'clock, their Majeſties and the Princeſſes ſet out for Weymouth. *Lond. Gaz.*

They arrived at the Biſhop's Palace, Saliſbury, about eleven. After partaking of an elegant refreſhment with the Biſhop and his lady, they viſited the cathedral church, now quite finiſhed, accompanied by the Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter, ſeveral Prebendaries, the Earl of Pembroke, and Mr Wyatt, who attended to explain the ſeveral alterations and improvements, which their Majeſties inſpected with minute attention, and expreſſed much ſatisfaction, not only at the elegance and propriety of each, but alſo at the boldly ſtriking, yet ſimple and ſingularly beautiful effect of the *tout enſemble*. The painted window and the new organ excited their particular notice; the latter is a preſent from his Majeſty, as an inhabitant of this dioceſe. It is one of the largeſt inſtruments in the kingdom, and is alſo acknowledged to be one of the firſt and beſt. The Coronation Anthem, Hallelujah, from the Meſſiah, and other pieces from Handel, to ſhew the different ſtops, were performed by Mr Corfe, the organiſt, to the great ſatisfaction of his Royal auditors. After a ſtay of near two hours they proceeded on their journey, and arrived ſafe at Weymouth to dinner, ſoon after ſix o'clock. In the evening a general illumination took place, and the night being exceedingly dark, the effect was truly grand and brilliant.

Sierra Leone Houſe, Aug. 23. On the 17th inſt. arrived the Sierra Leone packet, bringing diſpatches dated July 1.

It appears that the rain began to ſet in about the latter end of May, and that a conſiderable degree of ſickneſs and mortality had prevailed from that time, chiefly occaſioned by the inſufficiency of the temporary houſes, which could not be completed before the rains ſet in. The ſoldiers and the lower order of white people ſuffered more particularly, partly through irregularity, and the want of freſh proviſions, the ſailors excepted, who, by being accommodated on ſhipboard, were in general in good health. In all, about thirty-five white perſons have died, of whom fourteen were ſoldiers. The whole number of white perſons who have gone to the colony (ſailors included) are upwards of 200.

Two gentlemen who had been named on the council are returned to England, on account of ill health, and one or two other paſſengers.

Of the blacks from Nova Scotia a conſiderable number have fallen ſick, and many had died; but no regular returns of the mortality among them could be furniſhed at the time of the ſailing of the Sierra Leone packet. It was thought, however, that the number of ſick was decreaſed.

The colony were in anxious expectation of the arrival of the company's ſhip York, (which was unfortunately driven back to Plymouth by a ſtorm), as many of the deaths appeared to be owing to the want of good accommodations on ſhore.

The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few had come to work for the company. The colony were ſtill in want of freſh proviſions; but fiſh, vegetables, and fruit, were in tolerable plen-

ty.

ty, and the ſettlers had begun to ſow a variety of ſeeds for their own ſuſtenance, which appeared to thrive very well.

The company's manager had collected a few ſugar-canes together, with a view of beginning a plantation, which were thriving extremely well.

Birmingham, Aug. 17. This morning at two o'clock, a fire broke out in our Theatre, which in three hours reduced that elegant and extenſive ſtructure to a mere ſhell. Not an atom within the walls eſcaped the fury of the flames, and the admired front, executed by Wyatt, at the expence of near 4000 l. is nearly demoliſhed. The Shakeſpeare tavern adjoining is materially injured, but the fire did not extend farther than the Theatre.

Birmingham, Aug. 19. The idea that the Theatre was wilfully ſet on fire ſtill prevails; and yeſterday the proprietors publiſhed a hand-bill, offering 100 guineas reward for the diſcovery of the offenders, ſince which they have increaſed the reward to 200. As an additional circumſtance to juſtify the ſuſpicion, it is ſaid, that one of the performers, who firſt arrived at the back-door of the Theatre, found it wrenched open. It is further ſaid, there had been neither fire nor candle in the Theatre for nineteen hours preceding the calamity, and that ſome tailors, employed in the houſe, had quitted it at duſk on Thurſday evening, when every thing was ſafe.

Sir Richard Worſley has lately planted three vineyards near the ſea, in the pariſh of St Lawrence, in the Iſle of Wight, one of which contains ten thouſand ſtandard vines, and, from its preſent appearance, promiſes to yield, in about the ſpace of two years, or a little more, about twenty-five hogſheads of wine. The vines were brought from Anjou in France, which is the moſt northern province of that country, producing good wine, the colour and taſte like Rheniſh, and the vines originally came into France from the borders of the Rhine. The other two vineyards are of a more delicate nature as to the ſpecies of wine, and may produce from three to four hogſheads after the ſecond year. The Vignerow who planted the vineyard, is a native of Anjou, and a very underſtanding man: He took them up with great care, and they were packed up ſo well, in large pipes, that they appear to have ſuffered very little from tranſplanting.

SCOTLAND.

The Lord Provoſt of Glaſgow lately received the following letter:

"*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, July* 19. My Lord, The King having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Macartney to be his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, and the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company having thought that it would contribute to extend the trade in Britiſh manufactures to China, if his Lordſhip were to carry out with him a collection of patterns and ſpecimens of the various manufactures of this country, in order to ſhew the variety, extent, and perfection of them in all their different branches, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations to deſire that you would take the trouble of having a collection made of the patterns of the principal manufactures carried on in your city and neighbourhood, ſpecifying oppoſite to each article the price at which the ſame can be ſold."

The Lord Provoſt having tranſmitted this letter to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Glaſgow, the Directors were of opinion that important advantages might enſue by accepting the offer made in this letter, of ſending to China patterns of the various manufactures of this country; and recommended to the gentlemen intereſted in manufactures of every kind in that neighbourhood to make up ſealed packets of patterns, with proper invoices, references, &c.

At a meeting of many well-wiſhers to the cauſe of the people aſſembled from different parts of the country, held at Edinburgh, July 26. an unanimous wiſh was expreſſed, that a permanent Society ſhould be formed, in order to adopt ſuch meaſures as they ſhall judge moſt expedient for collecting the real unbiaſſed voice of the people on the ſubject of their Parliamentary Repreſentation, and for taking into conſideration the means beſt adapted for reſtoring our Conſtitution to its original purity.

William Johnſton, Eſq; having been called to the chair, and James Campbell, writer to the ſignet, elected ſecretary, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to:—Reſolved, *1ſt*, That this meeting be conſtituted into a permanent ſociety, under the appellation of

The Aſſociated Friends of the People: 2dly, That the object of this aſſociation be, to attempt, by all conſtitutional means, the attainment, firſt, of an equal repreſentation of the people; and ſecond, of a more limited duration of parliamentary delegation.

The delegates from the different boroughs, met at Edinburgh for the purpoſe of obtaining a reform in their internal government, on July 26 among other buſineſs, came to the following reſolution of perſeverance. "Reſolved unanimouſly, to purſue, with inflexible perſeverance, the moſt legal and conſtitutional meaſures for regulating the internal government of the boroughs, by deſtroying the preſent pernicious ſyſtems, and never to abandon theſe ſalutary meaſures originating in conſtitutional right, prompted by the deepeſt ſenſe of abuſe, and directed to objects of the higheſt public advantage to the national ſpirit, induſtry, and proſperity of Scotland.

While, from the great political events of the preſent times, the public mind appears to be agitated, and even with-held, by a fear of conſequences, from expreſſing their ſenſe of known exiſting abuſes, the burgeſſes of Scotland feel the greateſt ſatisfaction in reflecting, that the object at which they aim, in correcting the abuſes in the internal adminiſtration of the royal boroughs, by reſtoring their ancient governments, has not the remoteſt tendency to alter or infringe in any reſpect the political conſtitution of their country, which they hold in the higheſt veneration, and are determined to ſupport, convinced that its errors and defects admit of an eaſy remedy in the moſt perfect conſiſtency with its fundamental principles, which, by the ſecurity it affords to private property, and the protection it extends to perſonal liberty, and to every eſſential right of the ſubject, appears to be in the higheſt degree calculated to preſerve the public tranquillity, and, at the ſame time, to promote the proſperity and happineſs of the people, the ultimate end of all government."

During the late races at Edinburgh, the public were gratified by the re-appearance of Mrs Siddons. During her performance there, the Playhouſe was always greatly crouded. The receipts of the ten nights ſhe performed were 1233l. or upwards of 123l. every night on an average. Her benefit (Douglas) amounted to L. 154.—The following are the different receipts:

Belvidera,	L. 120	Portia,	L. 114
Caliſta,	104	Jean Shore,	130
Mrs Beverley,	138	Zara,	142
Euphraſia,	124	Lady Randolph,	154
Deſdemona,	103	Mrs Beverley,	104

Some time ago, a great number of poor tenants on eſtates in Roſs-ſhire having got notice to quit their farms, which are turned by the proprietors into ſheep-walks, aſſembled in a diſorderly manner, and drove off the ſheep. A party of military arrived in time to prevent greater exceſſes; and the poor people, upon being made ſenſible that they had been acting an inexcuſable part, ſurrendered themſelves voluntarily to the Sheriff, who detained the moſt guilty.

MARRIAGES.

July 13. At Glenorchy manſe, the Rev. Mr John Stewart, miniſter of Luſs, to Miſs Macintyre, daughter of the Rev. Mr Joſeph Macintyre, miniſter, Glenorchy.

30. At Mrs Piozzi's, Streatham, Chriſtopher Mitchell, Eſq; of Dulich, in Dorſetſhire, to Miſs Thrale.

30. At Corſtorphine, Mr David Inglis, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Betty Johnſton.

Aug. 1. At Edinburgh, James Drummond of Comrie, Eſq; writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Eliza Sommers, daughter of Mr James Sommers, writer.

4. At Dublin, by ſpecial licence, Henry Coulſon, Eſq; one of the maſters of the Iriſh court of chancery, to the Rt Hon. Eliſabeth Lady Dowager Tracton, relict of James Lord Tracton, Chief-Baron of Exchequer.

4. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr Alexander Robertſon, miniſter at Coull, to Miſs Mary Robertſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr Robertſon, Drumnahoy.

6. John Trotter, Eſq; of Mortonhall, to Miſs Kennedy of Romanno.

7. Mr James Marſhall of Gudochill, to Miſs Eliza Hamilton, in Netherton.

8. At Glaſgow, the Rev. Mr Adam Forman, miniſter of Carmunnock, to Miſs Margaret Brodie, of Edinburgh.

9. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr George Baird, miniſter of Dunkeld, Perthſhire, to Miſs Elder, daughter of Thomas Elder, Eſq; of Forneth.

13. By ſpecial licence, George Lord Carbery, to Miſs Suſannah Watſon. The lady's fortune is ſaid to exceed 200,000l.

13. At Craighead, the ſeat of Robert Banks, Eſq; James Thomſon junior, Eſq; banker in Stirling, to Miſs Young, daughter of the late James Young, Eſq; provoſt of that burgh.

13. Capt. John Napier, of the late 101ſt foot, to Miſs Margaret Cunningham, daughter

ter of the Rev. Mr Robert Cunningham, of Balgownie and Bowerhouſe.

14. At Brodſworth, the Hon. Auguſtus Phipps, youngeſt brother of Lord Mulgrave, to Miſs Maria Thelluſon, eldeſt daughter of Peter Thelluſon, Eſq; of Brodſworth-hall, near Doncaſter.

16. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr Archibald Bonar, miniſter of Cramond, to Miſs Anne Bonar, late of Titchfield, in Hampſhire.

18. At Dalmaly, Mr Duncan Mackeller, merchant in Greenock, to Miſs Jeſſy Hiſlop, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Thomas Hiſlop, merchant in Inverary.

20. At Renfield, Mr Archibald Young, ſurgeon in Glaſgow, to Miſs Iſabel Sempill, daughter of the deceaſed Mr William Sempill, merchant in Glaſgow.

21. At Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Campbell, Bt, to Miſs Cheape, only daughter of the late James Cheape, Eſq;

22. At Edinburgh, Mr James Melles, merchant in Stirling, to Miſs Jean Whitehead of Cowie.

Lately, at Chiſwick, Lady Margaret Affleck, widow of the late Sir Edmund Affleck, Bt, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, to Major John Mackinnon, of 63d foot.

BIRTHS.

St Peterſburg, July 27. On Saturday morning her Imperial Highneſs the Great Ducheſs was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs at Czarſko Zelo. The new-born Princeſs was named Olga Paulovna. *Lond. Gaz*

27. At Orrock, Mrs Orrock, of a ſon.

28. Mrs Macneil of Oronſay, of a daughter.

29. The wife of a weaver in the Kirktown of Largo, of three girls, who were all baptiſed in the church on the 1ſt inſtant.

Aug. 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Murray of Polmaiſe, of a ſon.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Whyte of Bennochy, of a daughter.

3. At Glenae Houſe, Mrs Dalzell of Glenae, of a ſon.

8. At Portſmouth, the wife of William Martell, a journeyman ſhoemaker in St Mary ſtreet, of two boys and a girl.

13. Mrs Grahame of Morphie, of a ſon, and heir.

18. At London, Lady John Ruſſell, of a ſon.

19. At Pinkie Houſe, Lady Hope, of a daughter.

19. At Hailes, Mrs Farquharſon, of a daughter.

19. At Cloſeburn-hall, Mrs C. Stuart Monteath, of a ſon.

20. At Dublin, the Counteſs Mountcaſhel, of a ſon, and heir.

22. At Dublin, Lady Charlotte Lenox, of a daughter.

25. At Clifton-hall, Mrs Maitland, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. At Bangalore, Capt. James Williamſon, commandant of that garriſon, and of the firſt battalion of Bengal volunteers.

29. At the camp before Seringapatam, Major Scott, commander of a detachment of the royal artillery ſerving in India.

June. At Canaan eſtate, in Weſtmoreland, Jamaica, Francis Rickets, a free negro, who, in 1690, was one of the four that felled the firſt tree at the ſettling of that eſtate, of which he was for many years head driver; in 1764, after ſtipulating for a continuance of the head driverſhip as long as he ſhould find himſelf capable of diſcharging the duties of it, he was manumited, and a penſion ſettled on him by his maſter, the preſent proprietor, in conſideration of his fidelity. By the hurricane of 1780, finding his eye-ſight impaired, he voluntarily ſurrendered the driverſhip, requeſting permiſſion to ſuperintend the eſtate; this he performed with his uſual attention and punctuality until about the year 1790, when he became totally blind. In the year 1786, he purchaſed a new negro, whom he ſettled on Capt. W. H. Ricketts, of the royal navy, the eldeſt ſon of his maſter.

17. In Liguanea, Jamaica, Robert Spalding, Eſq; ſurgeon-general to the militia of the county of Surry.

July 5. At London, Sir Robert Strange, Kt, the celebrated engraver.

6. At Seroba, in Argyleſhire, Samuel Macdowall, Eſq;

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Campbell, relict of Mr Thomas Frazer Strichen.

27. At Sunbury, the Hon. Lucy Howe, youngeſt daughter of the late John Lord Chedworth, and aunt to the preſent Lord.

29. At London, in her 75th year, Lady Grant, widow of Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey, Bt.

29. At Baſingſtoke, Thomas Harris, Eſq; a native of Herefordſhire, late commercial reſident in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice at Chittagong. He came a paſſenger to England on board the Lord Camden, and was on his road to London.

30. At London, the Hon. Mrs Irby, Lady of the Hon. William Henry Irby.

30. At Glaſgow, Miſs Margaret Dalzell, daughter of the deceaſed David Dalzell, Eſq; merchant.

31. At Glaſgow, Mrs Agnes Shadden, wife of Mr James Lindſay, timber-merchant.

Lately, on his way to Geneva, Lt Col. Fraſer, late of the engineers.

Aug 2. At Chippenham, near Bath, in his 78th year, John Thorpe of Bexley, in the county of Kent, Eſq; A. M. F. A. S. and author of many antiquarian works.

2. At

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bridget Billingſley.

3. At his ſeat at Cromford, in Derbyſhire, Sir Richard Arkwright, celebrated for his introduction of the ſpinning jennies in the cotton-manufactory. His property is eſtimated at little ſhort of half a million. He is ſaid to have been originally a barber at Manchester.

3. In the pariſh of Newburn, Fifeſhire, aged 81, Thomas White, beadle. He and his father held that office ſince the Revolution in 1688, during which period no leſs than eleven clergymen have been ordained in that pariſh.

4. At London, the Rt Hon. John Burgoyne, a privy counſellor, Lieutenant-General in the army, Colonel of the 4th foot, and M. P. for Preſton. He married Lady Charlotte Stanley, daughter o the late Earl of Derby. He was interred in the cloiſters of Weſtminſter Abbey.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Cairncroſs, ſpouſe to Mr William Murray jun. writer.

5. At London, in his 61ſt year, Frederick North, Earl of Guilford, Lord North, Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, Governor of Dover caſtle, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Somerſetſhire, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, Recorder of Glouceſter and Taunton, an Elder Brother of the Trinity-houſe, Preſident of the Foundling hoſpital and of the Aſylum, a Governor of the Turky Company and of the Charterhouſe, K. G. and LL. D. He was born April 13. 1732; and married, May 20. 1756, Miſs Anne Speke, an heireſs of the ancient family of Dillington, in Somerſetſhire, by whom he has left two ſons and three daughters; the eldeſt ſon, George-Auguſtus, born Sept 11. 1757, and married Sept. 30. 1785, to Miſs Hobart, ſucceeds to the earldom and eſtates. The late Earl ſucceeded his father Aug. 4. 1790. His Lordſhip ſucceeded the celebrated Mr Charles Townſhend, as Manager of the Houſe of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, in 1770, on the reſignation of the Duke of Grafton, was made firſt Lord of the Treaſury, in which office he continued until the cloſe of the American war, or rather until the formation of the Rockingham miniſtry, which began the buſineſs of peace with the colonies. His remains were depoſited in the family vault at Banbury.

5. At Greenock, in the 74th year of his age, and 42d of his miniſtry, the Rev. Dr John Adam, miniſter of the goſpel in the pariſh of Greenock.

6. At Hampſhire, Capt. Henry Ball, of the royal navy.

6. At Yatton Court, county of Hereford, in his 76th year, John Woodhouſe, Eſq; late, and for thirty years, one of the directors of the Eaſt-India Company.

7. At Glaſgow, in a very advanced age, Mrs Anne Fleming, daughter of the deceaſed Sir Archibald Fleming, of Farna.

7. At Leith, Mr William Haggart ſenior, wine-merchant.

7. At London, in his 56th year, in the Fleet-priſon, where he had been confined twelve years for about 1500 l. Robert Paris Taylor, Eſq; who was deputy paymaſter during the ſeven-years German war under the late Lord Holland, and afterwards member for Berwick upon-Tweed. Never were the viciſſitudes of fortune more ſtrongly exemplified than in the life of this ill-fated gentleman. His claims on government are reported to have been to the vaſt amount of 868,428 l. 8s 5½d yet did he frequently, in the latter part of his life, feel the moſt ſevere diſtreſs which the iron rod of rigid miſery could inflict, having been often preſerved by the humanity of ſympathiſing fellow-priſoners from periſhing. The late Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, at the concluſion of the German war, preſented him with a coſtly ſervice of plate and a diamond ring, value 500 guineas, as teſtimonies of the ſenſe he entertained of his integrity in his official department. His numerous applications to parliament, with his petition laſt ſeſſion, paſſed unnoticed.

7. At his ſeat in Cabra Caſtle, county of Cavan, aged 84, the Rev. Joſeph Pratt; and a few days after, aged alſo about 84, Mrs Pratt, his relict. They had been married about 60 years.

8. At London, Dr John Leake, phyſician to the Weſtminſter lying-in hoſpital, of which he was the founder, and the author of ſeveral uſeful publications.

8. At Norwich, in his 79th year, Robert Dacke, M. D.

9. At Byth, in his 82d year, James Urquhart of Byth, Eſq;

10. At Cowdhouſe, Roxburghſhire, in his 80th year, William Scott, Eſq; of Cowdhouſe.

10. At Teddington in Glouceſterſhire, in his 74th year, the Rt Hon. Thomas Charles Leigh, Lord Viſcount Tracy. His Lordſhip leaving no iſſue, is ſucceeded in title and eſtates by John, Warden of All Souls college, Oxford, his half brother.

10. Killed in the mob at Paris, M. de Bougainville, the celebrated circumnavigator.

11. At Stirling, Dugald Maclauchlan, Eſq; of Balwell

12. At Port Glaſgow, in her 81ſt year, Mrs Janet Denniſtoun, relict of Mr John Stevenſon, merchant.

12. At Airdlamont, Miſs Euphemia Lamont, daughter of James Lamont, Eſq; of Lamont.

13. At

13. At Perth, Mr John Campbell, merchant

14. At his palace at Exeter, the Rt Rev. Dr John Rofs, Biſhop and Archdeacon of Exeter, Vicar of Frome in Somerſetſhire, and F. R. S.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Fowler, writer.

15. At Bill hill, near Workington, Berks, the Rt Hon. Leveſon Gower, half-brother to the Marquis of Stafford, Rear-Admiral of the White, and one of the repreſentatives in parliament for Newcaſtle-under line.

16. At Axwell park, Lady Clavering, wife of Sir Thomas Clavering, Bt.

17. At Holyroodhouſe, Mrs Harland.

17. At Campend, near Dalkeith, Miſs Anne Baine, daughter of the late Mr Bernard Baine, ſurgeon in London.

18. At his houſe in Spring Gardens, Lt-Gen. Richard Burton Phillipſon, Colonel of 3d dragoon guards, and M. P. for Eyre in Suffolk. He has left all his eſtates, real and perſonal, to his niece, the wife of the Rev. Mr Charles Wright, of Peterborough.

18. At Edinburgh, in his 82d year, Robert Moir, Eſq; late of Lochfield.

18. At St Ninians, Miſs Euphemia Forreſter, daughter of the late Alexander Forreſter, Eſq; of Cookſpow.

19. At Edinburgh, Miſs Margaret Eccles Lindeſay, daughter of Henry Bethune, Eſq; of Kilconquhar.

19. At Edinburgh, Capt. John Lockhart Naſmith, of the royal navy.

19. At Paiſley, Mr James Thomſon, late tobacconiſt there.

20. At Cupar in Fife, Mrs Margaret Bethune, relict of Charles Bell, Eſq;

20. At the houſe of T. Younghuſband, Eſq; of Elwick, Northumberland, where he was on a viſit, Lieut. George Younghuſband, of the royal navy, aged 59.

21. At Leeds, William Elliot, Eſq; a captain in the royal navy, and ſon of Andrew Elliot, Eſq; of George's Square, Edinburgh.

21. Mr James Crichton, writer in Sanquhar, and late provoſt of that burgh.

22. At Haſtings, in Suſſex, Mr John Hamilton, of Goldſmith-ſtreet, Cheapſide, London.

23. At Madley, Hereford ſhire, in his 78th year, Robert Sayer, Eſq; M. D.

24. At Leith, Capt. Thomas Miller, late of Col. Tarleton's regiment of light dragoons.

26. At Balmuir, James Graham, Eſq; of Methie.

26. At Glaſgow, Mr John Mackechnie, merchant.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliſabeth Dundas, daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniſton, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

28. At Perth, Mr John Biſſet, merchant.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

St James's, Aug. 1. to confer the honour of knighthood on Eraſmus Gower, Eſq; captain in the royal navy.

15. to confer the honour of the Moſt Noble Order of the Bath on Lt-Gen. William Auguſtus Pitt, and Lt-Gen. John Vaughan. —After the levee a chapter of the Bath was held, when they were inveſted by his Majeſty with the inſignia of the Order.

Whitehall, Aug. 15. to grant to the Rt Hon. Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. B. and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Marquis of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Marquis Cornwallis.

to confer the honour of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath on Major-General William Medows and Major-General Robert Abercromby.

18. to grant to the Rt Hon. William Pitt the office of Conſtable of the caſtle of Dover, and alſo the office of Warden and Keeper of the Cinque Ports, and the office of Admiralty within the ſaid Cinque Ports, and their Members; and likewiſe all wrecks of the ſea whatſoever

18. to appoint the Earl of Elgin to be Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Bruſſels.

Dublin, Auguſt 8. Letters-patent have been paſſed under the great ſeal of this kingdom, containing a grant of the dignity of a Viſcount to the Rt Hon. George Lord Macartney, K. B. and the heirs-male of his body, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Viſcount Macartney, of Dervock, in the county of Antrim.

War-office, Aug. 4.

3d foot guards: Capt. Charles Barnett, to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Duncan Macpherſon, who retires.

Capt. Charles Madan, of 76th foot, to be Major in the army.

Garriſons. Surgeon Thomas Young, of 1ſt battalion of royals, to be Surgeon of Hoſpitals in the garriſon of Grenada, vice Thomas Armorer, deceaſed.

War-office, Aug. 4.

1ſt foot-guards: Maj.-Gen. Gerard Lake to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Maj.-Gen. George Garth, appointed to the command of the 17th foot. Col. Samuel Hulſe to be Firſt Major, vice Lake. Col. Albemarle Bertie to be Second Major, vice Hulſe. Col. Edmund Stevens to be Third Major, vice Bertie. Lt-Col. Harry Burrard to be Captain of a company, vice Stevens. Capt. Auguſtus Maitland to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Burrard.

4th

4th foot. Lt-Gen. George Morrifon from 17th foot, to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. John Burgoyne, deceafed.

17th foot: Maj.-Gen. George Garth from 1ft foot guards, to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. George Morrifon, appointed to the command of 4th foot.

Lieutenant Colonel James Stewart of the 72d foot, to be Aid de Camp to the King, vice Colonel Edmund Stevens, promoted.

War-office, Aug. 25.

3d dragoon-guards: Lt-Gen. Sir William Fawcett, K. B. from 15th foot, to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. Richard Burton Phillipfon, deceafed.

15th foot: Maj-Gen. James Hamilton, from 21ft foot, to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. Sir William Fawcett, K. B. appointed to the command of 3d dragoon-guards.

War office, Aug. 28.

3d dragoons: Maj. John Callow, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchafe, vice Cathcart Taylor, who retires. Capt. William Waller to be Major, vice Callow.

21ft foot: Lt-Col. Archibald Campbell, from 29th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Maj. Gen. James Hamilton, appointed to the command of the 15th foot.

29th foot: Lt-Col. William Monfell to be Major, vice Lt-Col. Archibald Campbell, promoted in 21ft foot.

From other Papers.

July 31. Mr Angus Mackintofh, preacher of the gofpel, was elected minifter of the Gaelic chapel, Glafgow, in the room of the Rev. Mr John Fraler, now minifter of Kiltarlity, in the prefbytery of Inverneſs.

Aug. 3. The Univerfity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Mr John Morrifon, minifter of Cannefby, in Caithneſs.

8. The magiſtrates of Edinburgh granted a preſentation in favour of the Rev. Dr George Baird, minifter of Dunkeld, to be minifter of the New Grayfriars parifh in that city, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr John Scotland.

8. Mr Andrew Robertfon, preacher of the gofpel, was ordained minifter of the church and parifh of Inverkeithing.

Lord Thurlow has preſented the Hon. and Rev. James Cochrane, vicar of Manfield, Yorkfhire, to the valuable living of Long Horſley, of Northumberland.

21. Mr Dunkinfon was admitted minifter of the Burgher Aſſociate congregation at Airdrie, in the parifh of New Monkland.

BANKRUPTS.

Aug. 2. John Howden, cloth-merchant in Edinburgh.

3. Thomas Brock, flefher in Paifley.

John Rowand, merchant in Glafgow.

21. Duncan Macfarlane, drover in Ardchrifinifh, in Brolofs, in the ifland of Mull.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Aug. 24.

Wheat, 20s. 6d. Barley, 20s. 6d. Oats, 15s. Peaſe, 13s. 6d. Beans, 12s. 9d.

Edinburgh, Aug. 28. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 10d. Peaſe-meal, 8½d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for Auguſt.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	23	21	44
Weſt-kirk, -	12	16	28
Canongate, -	8	12	20
Calton, - -	19	7	26
Total,	62	56	118

Age.			
Under	2		38
Between	2	& 5	16
	5	& 10	5
	10	& 20	5
	20	& 30	4
	30	& 40	8
	40	& 50	7
	50	& 60	14
	60	& 70	10
	70	& 80	8
	80	& 90	3
	90	& 100	0
			118

Decreaſed 19

Diseases, &c.	N°
Accident — —	11
Aged — —	3
Aſthma — — —	2
Bowelhive — —	12
Childbed — —	2
Chincough — —	6
Conſumption —	35
Cramp — — —	1
Croop — — —	1
Drowned — —	1
Fever — —	20
Flux — — —	2
Meaſles — — —	2
Palſy — — —	1
Smallpox — —	9
Stillborn —	5
Suddenly — —	2
Teething — —	3

PRICES OF STOCKS, Auguſt 16.

Bank Stock, 206.
3 per cent. red. 92⅛ a ¼.
3 per cent. conſ. 91⅜ a ⅝.
4 per cent. 102¼ a ⅜.
5 per cent. 117⅜ a ¼.
South Sea New Ann. 91½.
Long Ann. 26⅛ a 7-16ths.
Short Ann. 12⅛ a 3-16ths.
India Stock, 207.
India Bonds, 113.
Exchequer Bills, 17.
New Navy Bills, ⅛ diſc.
Engliſh Tickets, 16l. 11s.
Iriſh Tickets, 7l. 4s.

Auguſt 30.

Bank Stock, 202¾ a ¼.
3 per cent. red. 90⅛ a 90.
3 per cent. conſ. 89⅞ a ¼ a ⅜.
4 per cent. 101 a ½.
5 per cent. 116⅜ a ⅝.
Long Ann. 25⅞ a 15-16ths.
Short Ann. 12.
India Stock, 203 a 202¾.
India Bonds, 110 a 109.
New Navy Bills, ⅛ diſc.
Engliſh Tickets, 16l. 10s. 6d. a 11s.
Iriſh Tickets, 7l. 4s. 6d.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1792.

CONTENTS.

CLAUDINE: a Swiss tale 417.
Anecdotes of the late Sir ROBERT STRANGE 421.
A Plan for the relief of the deſtitute BLIND 422.
Anecdotes of W. WHITEHILL 424.
Anecdote of HANDEL 424.
On Skilful ARCHERS 425.
On the TAX on BIRTHS, &c. 428.
LOVE and MARRIAGE in Ruſſia 429.
The FROZEN MARKET in Peterſburgh 429
PARLIAMENT. India Budget 430. Slave-trade 431. New Foreſt bill 432. Debtor and creditor and Weſtminſter police bills 433. King's ſpeech 434. Prorogation ib. — Mr Haſtings's trial 435.
NEW BOOKS Topographical deſcription of the weſtern territory of North America 436. Catalogue 439.—443.
Anecdotes of the KING 443.
POETRY. Ode to Morpheus 444. Pindar's epiſtles to Lord Macartney and his ſhip ib. Sonnets by R. Alves 445.
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. Sweden 446. Germany ib. France ib. Eaſt Indies 452. Weſt Indies 457.
— England. Remarkable caſe before the Lord Chancellor 458. Liſt of ſhips at Portſmouth 459. Notices relative to canals ib. Lord Gower and Lady arrive from Paris ib. French emigrants arrive ib. Court martial on the Bounty mutineers ib. Covent-garden Theatre opened ib. Reduction of poors-rates at Norwich 460. K. of Poland gives a medal to thoſe who promoted the ſubſcription ib
— Scotland. Mr Wright's culture of ſilk-worms 460. Meteor ib. A large gooſe-berry ib. Sale of eſtates in Ayrſhire, &c. ib. Duty on coals ib. Clyde orchards ib. Cheviot breed of ſheep thrive in Caithneſs 461. A woman bit by a mad dog in July laſt, dies ib. Trials at the autumn circuits 462.
— LISTS. Marriages 465. Births and Deaths 466. Preferments 467. Prices of Grain, Meal, Stocks, &c. 468.

CLAUDINE. A SWISS TALE.

[From the French of M. de Florian.]

HAPPENING in the month of July 1788 to be at Ferney, which, ever ſince the death of Voltaire has reſembled one of thoſe deſerted caſtles which were formerly inhabited by Genii, I reſolved to pay a viſit to the famous Glaciers of Savoy. A friend, an inhabitant of Geneva, had the goodneſs to accompany me. It is not my intention to deſcribe our journey: in order to ſuit the preſent taſte, it would be neceſſary that I ſhould adopt that ſtyle, exalted, ſublime, unintelligible to the profane, which a ſentimental traveller, after he has advanced two leagues on his journey, cannot poſſibly do without: I muſt ſpeak of nothing but my feelings, my ſuſceptibilities, and my ecſtatic ſenſations; but I muſt confeſs that thoſe phraſes, although now ſo common, ſtill ſound ſtrange to my ears. I have ſeen *Mont Blanc*, the *frozen ſea*, and *the ſource of the Averon*. I long contemplated in ſilence thoſe dreadful rocks, covered with hoar froſt; thoſe points of ice which pierce the clouds; that large river, which is called *a ſea*, arreſted in the midſt of its courſe, whoſe ſolid billows appear as if ſtill in agitation; that immenſe vault formed by the accumulated ſnows of ſo many ages, from whence there iſſues a foaming torrent, forcing in its courſe huge blocks of ice over the rocky precipices. The whole ſcene impreſſed on my mind a mingled ſenſation of terror and melancholy:

melancholy: methought I beheld the horrid ſcene of nature without a ſun, abandoned to the fury of the God of Tempeſts. Whilſt contemplating theſe pleaſing horrors, I gave thanks to the Eternal Creator of all things for having rendered them ſo uncommon; and I longed for the moment of my departure, that I might return to the valley, the beautiful valley of Maglan *. There did I expect to confide my faddened eyes, in travelling ſlowly through a beautiful country; in contemplating on the banks of the Arva thoſe rich carpets of verdure, thoſe tranquil woods, thoſe enamelled meadows, thoſe cottages, thoſe ſcattered hovels, in which my imagination pictured an old man ſurrounded by his family, a mother ſuckling her child, or two young lovers returning from the altar. Such are the views moſt agreeable to my eyes: theſe are the ſcenes which affect my heart—which give riſe to pleaſing recollections, and to agreeable deſires.

Oh my good friend Geſner, you thought, indeed, as I do; you who, born in the moſt varied, the moſt picturesque country in the world, the beſt calculated to furniſh you with deſcription infinitely varied, you never, like ſo many others, abuſed the art of deſcription, nor ever thought that a landſcape, however brilliant its colouring, could do without figures. You ſing the ſhady woods, the verdant fields, the limpid ſtreams; but ſhepherds and rural ſwains were never wanting to inculcate leſſons of love, of piety, or of beneficence. Reading you, the pleaſed eye runs over the landſcape which you have deſcribed; and the mind, ſtill more delighted, is ameliorated by uſeful precepts, and enjoys a delicious calm.

Such were the ideas that employed my mind while deſcending from Montanverd on my return from the frozen ſea. After two hours of a painful journey, I arrived at the fountain where I had reſted in the morning. There I again wiſhed to repoſe myſelf; for though I am no admirer of torrents, I am very fond of fountains; beſides, I was extremely fatigued. I entruſted my brave and honeſt guide, Francis Paccard, to ſit down by me, and we began an excellent converſation concerning the manners, the character, and the mode of living, of the inhabitants of Chamouny. I was pleaſed with the good Paccard's account of thoſe ſimple manners about which it is ſo pleaſing to converſe were it only to regret them, when a beautiful girl came and offered me a baſket of cherries. I took them and paid her for them. As ſoon as ſhe was gone, Paccard ſaid to me, laughing, "About ten years ago, in the very ſpot where we now are, it coſt one of our young peaſants very dear for coming to offer a baſket of fruit to a traveller." I begged of Paccard to relate the ſtory.—"It is ſomewhat long," ſaid he; "I have learned the moſt minute circumſtances of it from the Curate of Salenches, who himſelf bore a conſiderable part in it." I preſſed Paccard to relate to me what he had heard from the Curate of Salenches; and being both ſeated on the ground, leaning our backs againſt two aſh-trees, and eating our cherries, Paccard thus began his tale:

"You muſt know, Sir, that our valley of Chamouny, ten years ago, was not ſo celebrated as it is now-a-days. Travellers did not then come to give us their gold for the ſake of looking at frozen ſnow, and picking up our pebbles. We were poor, ignorant of evil, and our wives and daughters, employed in the cares of the family, were ſtill more ignorant than ourſelves. I mention this that you may have ſome charity for the fault of Claudine. The poor child was ſo ſimple that it was an eaſy matter to deceive her.

Claudine was the daughter of Old Simon, a labourer at Prieure *. This Simon, whom I knew well, for he has only been dead two years, was the Syndic of our pariſh. All the country reſpected him for his probity; but his character was naturally ſevere: he pardoned nothing to himſelf, and very little to others: he was equally eſteemed and feared. If any of our neighbours had quarrelled with his wife, or drank a glaſs too much on a holiday, he would not have dared to ſpeak to Simon the whole week. When he paſſed, even the children ſtopped their noiſe; they took off their hats, and never returned to their amuſements till M. Simon was at a diſtance.

Simon had remained a widower ſince the death of Madelene his wife, who had left him two daughters. Nanette, the eldeſt, was well-grown; but

* A charming valley on the banks of the Arva, which is paſſed on the road to Chamouny.

* The principal village of the valley of Chamouny.

Claudine,

Claudine, the youngeſt, was an angel of beauty. — Her handſome round countenance — her black eyes full of animation —her thick eye brows—her little mouth, the very picture of that cherry — her appearance of innocence and gaiety, made all the young men of our village her admirers; and when on a Sunday ſhe joined the dance, with a veſt of blue cloth cloſely fitted to her fine ſhape, her ſtraw hat ornamented with ribbons, and her little cap, which could hardly contain her beautiful hair, it was who ſhould have the honour to dance with Claudine.

Claudine was only fourteen; her ſiſter Nanette was nineteen, and commonly remained at home to look after the affairs of the family. Claudine, as being the youngeſt, took care of the flock which grazed on Montanverd. She carried with her her dinner and her diſtaff, and paſſed the day in ſinging, in ſpinning, or chatting with the other ſhepherdeſſes. In the evening ſhe came home to Simon, who read ſome portion of the Bible to his daughters, gave them his bleſſing, and then all the family went to bed.

About that time ſtrangers began to viſit our Glaciers. A young Engliſhman of the name of Belton, the ſon of a rich merchant of London, in paſſing through Geneva to go to Italy, had the curioſity to make the tour of Chamouny. He ſtopped at Madame de Couteran's *, and the next day, at four o'clock in the morning, he aſcended Montanverd to ſee the frozen ſea, conducted by my brother Michael, who is now deacon of the guides. He returned about eleven, and reſted himſelf as we do by the ſide of this fountain, when Claudine, who tended her ſheep juſt by, ſeeing him very much heated, came to offer the fruit and milk ſhe had for her dinner. The Engliſhman thanked her, looked at her very attentively, and offered her five or ſix guineas, which Claudine refuſed; but poor Claudine did not refuſe to take Mr Belton to ſee her flock, which ſhe had left among theſe lofty trees. He deſired the guide to wait for him, and departed with Claudine. He was abſent for two long hours. As to the ſequel of their converſation, I cannot indeed repeat it to you, as nobody heard it. It is ſufficient to know that Mr Belton ſet out the ſame evening, and that Claudine, on her return home to her father, appeared penſive and melancholy, and had on her finger a beautiful emerald which the Engliſhman had given her. Her ſiſter aſked her where ſhe got that ring: Claudine anſwered that ſhe had found it. Simon, with a diſcontented air, took the ring and carried it to Madame de Courteran, in order to diſcover the perſon who had loſt it. No traveller ever claimed it. Mr Belton was already far off, and Claudine, to whom the emerald was returned, became every day more melancholy.

Five or ſix months thus paſſed away. Claudine, who every evening returned with reddened eyes, at length reſolved to confide in her ſiſter Nanette. She confeſſed that the day ſhe met Mr Belton on Montanverd, Mr Belton had told her that he was in love with her — that he meant to ſettle at Chamouny never more to leave it, and to marry her. "I believed it," added Claudine, "for he ſwore it to me more than a hundred times. He ſaid that buſineſs obliged him to return to Geneva; but that in a fortnight he would again be here; that he would buy a houſe, and that our marriage ſhould take place immediately. He ſat down beſide me, embraced me, called me his wife, and gave me this beautiful ring as the token of our marriage. I dare not tell you any more, my ſiſter, but I have many fears; I am very ill; I weep all day; in vain do I fix my eyes on the road to Geneva, there is no appearance of Mr Belton!"

Nanette, who was juſt married, preſſed poor Claudine with queſtions. At length, after many tears, ſhe learned that the Engliſhman had baſely betrayed this ſimple and unhappy girl, and that Claudine was with child.

What was to be done? How was it poſſible to announce this misfortune to the terrible M. Simon? To conceal it from him was impoſſible. The good Nanette did not augment the deſpair of her ſiſter by uſeleſs reproaches: ſhe even endeavoured to conſole her, by expreſſing hopes of a pardon which ſhe knew would not be obtained. After long conſideration Nanette, with her conſent, went to find our good curate, and confided to him the whole ſecret—begged of him to mention it to her father—to endeavour to appeaſe his wrath, and try to ſave the honour, or at leaſt the life of the unhappy victim of deceit. Our Curate was much hurt at the news; he, however, undertook the taſk, and repaired to the houſe of

* The well-known name of the miſtreſs of the moſt ancient inn at Chamouny.

of Simon at the time when he was ſure Claudine would be upon Montanverd.

Simon was as uſual reading the Old Teſtament. Our good Curate ſat down by him, and began to talk of the beautiful ſtories which are contained in that divine book; he dwelt particularly on that of Joſeph when he pardons his brethren —on that of the great king David when he pardons his ſon Abſalom, and many others I do not know, but are well known to the Curate.—Simon was of the ſame opinion. The Curate ſaid, that God had given us thoſe examples of mercy, that we in like manner, being compaſſionate to others, might at the laſt day, expect to find mercy from the Father of All. All this was ſaid in a much better manner than I can tell it you; but you may eaſily conceive that our Curate endeavoured to prepare the old man for the reception of his bad news. He was long of comprehending him—at laſt he did, and ſtarting up, pale, and trembling with rage, he ſeized the muſket with which he uſed to hunt the chamois, and was ruſhing forth to kill his daughter. The Curate threw himſelf upon him, and diſarmed him; and by rouſing his attention to the duties of a Chriſtian, by lamenting his misfortunes, and ſharing in his grief, he at length prevailed ſo far, that old Simon, whoſe eyes had been hitherto dry, his lips pale, and his whole frame convulſed, ſunk back into his chair, covered his face with his two hands, and burſt into tears.

The Curate allowed him to weep for ſome time without ſaying a word; at length he wiſhed to conſult with him relative to the meaſures it was neceſſary to take in order to ſave the honour of Claudine;—but Simon interrupted him. "Maſter Curate," ſaid he, "it is impoſſible to ſave that which is loſt; every means that we could take would render us more culpable, by obliging us to tell lies. The unhappy wretch muſt no longer remain here; ſhe would be the ſcandal of us all, and the puniſhment of her father; let her begone, Maſter Curate; let her live ſince infamy can live, but let me die far diſtant from her; let her depart this very day; ſhe muſt leave this country, and never let her again preſent herſelf before my grey hairs, which ſhe has diſhonoured."

The Curate tried to ſoften Simon, but his efforts were in vain. Simon repeated the poſitive order for the departure of Claudine. Our good old Curate was going away in ſadneſs, when the old man ran after him, brought him back into his apartment, and ſhut the door; then putting into his hands an old purſe of leather, containing fifty crowns, "Maſter Curate," ſaid he, "this wretch will be in want of every thing.—Give her theſe fifty crowns, not as from me, beware of that, but as a charity from yourſelf.—Tell her, that it is the goods of the poor, which compaſſion induces you to beſtow on vice;—and if you could write to any one in her favour, or give her a letter of recommendation—I know your goodneſs, and I neither wiſh to hear or to ſpeak any more about her."

The Curate anſwered him by a ſqueeze of the hand, then ran to meet Nanette, who was waiting for him in the ſtreet, more dead than alive. "Go inſtantly," ſaid he, "and pack up all your ſiſter's clothes, and bring them to my houſe." She obeyed with tears in her eyes, being but too ſure of what had happened, and put into Claudine's bundle the little money ſhe was miſtreſs of. She then returned to the Curate, who related to her the converſation he had with Simon, and gave her a long letter to the Curate of Salenches, and ſaid to her, "My dear child, you muſt this very day conduct your ſiſter to Salenches; give her this purſe, and this letter to my good brother. Accompany her to the village, and then return to your father, who has occaſion for your wiſdom and virtue to leſſen the chagrin produced by the conduct of your ſiſter." Nanette, ſighing, went in queſt of her ſiſter on Montanverd. She found Claudine ſtretched weeping on the ground; but when ſhe heard that her departure muſt be immediate, ſhe ſcreamed, and tore her hair, repeating continually, "I am baniſhed with my father's curſe!—Kill me! my ſiſter, kill me! or I will throw myſelf over this precipice. Gradually ſhe became more calm, by promiſing that things might ſtill be made up. At length Claudine reſolved to ſet out, and at night-fall they took the road to Salenches, avoiding our village, where, notwithſtanding the darkneſs, poor Claudine would have thought that every one ſaw her crime painted in her face.

It was a melancholy journey, as you may eaſily imagine, nor did they arrive till break of day. Nanette took her leave of Claudine before they entered the village, and, after preſſing her a long while

to

to her boſom, left her, being nearly as miſerable as her unhappy ſiſter.

As ſoon as Claudine found herſelf alone, all her courage deſerted her; ſhe hid herſelf in the mountain, and paſſed the whole day without taking any nouriſhment; but when the night drew on her fears forced her towards the village, where ſhe enquired for the houſe of the Curate, and knocked ſoftly at the door, which was opened by an old houſekeeper.

Claudine ſaid ſhe came from M. the Curate of Prieure. The houſekeeper led her directly to her maſter, who was then alone, eating his ſupper by the corner of his fire. Without uttering a word, or lifting her eyes, Claudine, with a trembling hand, delivered the letter, and whilſt the curate drew near the light in order to read it, the poor girl covered her face with her hands, and dropped on her knees, near the door. The Curate of Salenches is a good and a worthy man, and is reſpected as a parent by his whole pariſh. When he had finiſhed the letter, and turning his head ſaw this young girl on her knees, and bathed with tears, he alſo wept. He raiſed her, praiſed the ſincerity of her repentance, gave her hopes of pardon for a fault that had coſt her ſo many tears, and obliged her to eat in ſpite of her refuſal, and calling his governeſs, deſired her to prepare a bed for Claudine."

[*To be continued.*]

Anecdotes of Sir ROBERT STRANGE.

THE late Sir Robert Strange had the firſt rudiments of the art in which he afterwards became ſo deſervedly eminent, from Mr Richard Cooper at Edinburgh. When out of his apprenticeſhip, he went to London, and was patroniſed by the late Earl of Bute, by whoſe means he became particularly noticed by his preſent Majeſty, then Prince of Wales. As an hiſtorical engraver, he was even then ſuperior to any of his cotemporaries; but his laudable ambition for improvement, and attachment to the fine arts, led him to plan a journey to Italy. His adherence to this reſolution produced a miſunderſtanding with his two firſt patrons, the Prince and the Earl of Bute.

It was in the year 1759 that Mr Ramſay ſignified to him, that it would be agreeable to his Royal Highneſs and the Earl, if Mr Strange would engrave two prints from their full length portraits, which he had juſt finiſhed. Mr Strange replied, that he had before communicated to the public his intention of viſiting Italy, and for that purpoſe made all his arrangements; ſo that he could not without great injury and loſs to himſelf, ſet about prints that would detain him in England nearly four years; he therefore begged leave to decline it. This produced a coolneſs on the part of Lord Bute. Mr Strange ſet out on his travels, and in 1775 publiſhed a letter to his Lordſhip, complaining of ſome unhandſome treatment, in relation to ſome pictures he had an intention of engraving while in Italy, and this treatment he conceived to have originated in England. Whether that was the caſe or not, he remained out of favour until the year 1787, when he received the honour of knighthood.

At the ſame time with the letter to Lord Bute, he publiſhed "An Inquiry into the Riſe and Eſtabliſhment of the Royal Academy of Arts at London." This originated in the Directors making a law to forbid the admiſſion of engravings at their annual exhibition, which Mr Strange thought was calculated to depreſs a branch of the arts, and intended to injure him in his riſing fame.

Many of his years he paſſed in Paris, and his prints have been, and are, in as high, if not higher, eſtimation there than in this country.

Beſides the letter, &c. above alluded to, he publiſhed a "Catalogue Raiſonné" of a number of pictures which he had collected in Italy.

As an artiſt, the clearneſs of his ſtroke has never been excelled; his works are numerous, and almoſt all of them in the boldeſt and beſt ſtyle. The late Duke of Cumberland, uncle to his preſent Majeſty, was poſſeſſed of a great number of them. Thoſe from Italian pictures are, perhaps, the beſt. Among our young engravers, no one has ſo good a right to his mantle, as Mr Legat, who cloſely imitates his manner.

SIR *Aug. 6.*

MR STRANGE firſt began buſineſs as an engraver at Edinburgh, where he ſerved his time, and ſoon ſhewed he had good talents for that art. In the year 1745 he was in a very reſpectable ſituation for a young artiſt at Edinburgh, and was engaged as engraver to the young Pretender, *Prince Charles*, as they called him, who

who had been proclaimed at the Croſs there, and every principal town the rebel army had touched at.

Mr Strange's emoluments as engraver to a flying court, as that of Prince Charles's, was no great matter; and he was therefore, according to ſome of his friends, appointed to, or quartered upon, ſome houſehold department, or ſome department in the bureau or finance part of the Prince's court, by way of recompence. Be that as it may, Mr Strange gained great reputation by engraving a print of the young Pretender, which was then eſteemed a maſter-piece of the art, and is now thought and ſpoke of reſpectably by good judges. It is a half length in an oval frame, on a ſtone pedeſtal, on which is engraved, *Everſo muſſat ſuccurrere ſeclo*. It is a fooliſcap half-ſheet, and at the one bottom corner is *R. Strange ſculp.* at the other C. P. R. the initials of *Charles Prince Regent*.

When the rebel army came ſouth, it does not appear that Mr Strange quitted Edinburgh, and it would be rather extraordinary if he did; for, before this appointment, he was a riſing man in his profeſſion; and this print added ſo much to his reputation and fame, that he had not only his levees, at his lodgings in Stewart's cloſe, attended by the officers, courtiers, and ladies, of the Prince's army and court, but even by many of the friends of government, of the grave and important kind, who make a point of encouraging merit on all occaſions. From this it naturally happened that Mr Strange was ever after fully employed and much reſpected both as an artiſt and a man.

The print that thus firſt brought him into reputation fell into a ſtate of oblivion by the miſcarriage of the Prince and the cauſe he was engaged in, and by Mr Strange being careſſed by William, Duke of Cumberland, and his friends. It is, however, ſtill to be found in the collections of our connoiſſeurs, who are fond of having the works of artiſts complete. The laſt time I ſaw this print was in Dr Burney's collection, Leiceſter-fields, now, I believe, at Chelſea; and from my recollection of it, I have given the preſent imperfect ſketch, in hopes that ſome other of your ingenious correſpondents will favour the world with accounts of other early productions of this very ingenious artiſt. Yours, &c.

Gent. Mag. N. L. L.

A Plan for the Relief of the Indigent Blind, propoſed to be adopted in Edinburgh.

OF all the objects which daily call for the exerciſe of compaſſion, there are none more deſerving of it than the *Indigent Blind*. Their uncomfortable ſituation, being the immediate hand of God, is the more entitled to pity. Can we conceive a reaſonable creature, in more deplorable circumſtances, than to live in conſtant darkneſs, to want daily bread, to have no friend to give them lodging or ſupport, and to be obliged to have recourſe to begging for the mere neceſſaries of life? Can thoſe who enjoy the ineſtimable bleſſing of ſight reflect for a moment on ſuch a forlorn condition, and not have their gratitude awakened, and all their tender feelings excited? Can any thing poſſibly be done to alleviate the affliction of thoſe of their fellow-creatures, who are deprived of ſight, and who would not be happy to contribute towards it? Muſt it not be the moſt ſublime pleaſure which the mind can feel, to adminiſter to the comfort of ſo unfortunate a claſs of the human ſpecies? Inſtitutions have been ſet on foot in different places, both at home and abroad, for the relief of the Indigent Blind; and it is propoſed to eſtabliſh ſomething of the ſame kind in the city of Edinburgh, which, it is not doubted, will meet with univerſal approbation, and to which numbers only wiſh for an opportunity to contribute.

Three objects are to be aimed at in affording relief to the poor blind: 1*ſt*, To furniſh them with ſome employment, which may prevent them from being a burden to ſociety: 2*dly*, That the employment be ſuch as gently to engage the mind without fatiguing it, and by diverting their attention, to make them leſs a burden to themſelves: And, 3*dly*, That they be taught the principles of the Chriſtian religion, which are ſo nobly adapted to afford conſolation under their hard lot, and to render them eaſy and contented.

To anſwer theſe benevolent views, it is propoſed to open a ſchool for inſtructing the blind in muſic, if they ſhall be found capable of learning it, and for teaching all of them the art of making whips, or ſome branch of the cotton or linen manufactory.

As many may be diſqualified, by age and infirmity, from learning any of theſe arts, and are incapable of doing any thing for their ſubſiſtence, it is propoſed to